# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,033.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

| | |
|---|---|
| For year in advance delivered in Town | Rs. 52 0 |
| including postage | ,, 72 0 |
| For half year in advance, delivered in Town | ,, 28 0 |
| including postage | ,, 38 0 |
| For three months' advance, delivered in Town | ,, 16 0 |
| including postage | ,, 21 0 |
| For one month, delivered in Town | ,, 6 0 |
| including postage | ,, 7 12 |
| Single Copy for Cash | ,, 0 4 |
| Back Numbers | ,, 0 8 |

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
| Second Ditto | ,, 2 8 |
| Third Ditto | ,, 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | ,, 0 2½ As. |

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per line. |
| Second Ditto | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ ,, ,, |

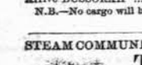
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship MAHRATTA, 742 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 29th Aug. 1871, at noon.

| Leave BOMBAY | Aug. | Leave Tuticorin | Sept. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ,, Ratnaghurry | 30 | ,, Colombo | 7 |
| ,, Vingoria | 30 | ,, Galle | 8 |
| ,, Carwar | 31 | ,, Negapatam | 11 |
| ,, Mangalore ...Sept. | 1 | ,, Madras | 13 |
| ,, Cannanore | 2 | ,, Coconada | 15 |
| ,, Tellicherry | 3 | ,, Vizagapatam | 16 |
| ,, Calicut | 3 | ,, Bimlipatam | 16 |
| ,, Beypore | 3 | ,, Gopaulpore | 17 |
| ,, Cochin | 4 | ,, False Point | 18 |
| ,, Aleppy | 5 | Arrive CALCUTTA | 19 |

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd September, 1871, at noon.

| Leave BOMBAY | Sep. 2 | Leave BUSSORAH | Sep. 22 |
|---|---|---|---|
| ,, Kurrachee | 6 | ,, Fao | 22 |
| ,, Guadur | 7 | ,, Bushire | 23 |
| ,, Muscat | 9 | ,, Lingah | 26 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas | 11 | ,, Bunder Abbas | 27 |
| ,, Linga | 13 | ,, Muscat | 29 |
| | | | Oct. |
| ,, Bushire | 15 | ,, Guadur | 1 |
| ,, Fao | 17 | ,, Kurrachee | 4 |
| Arrive BUSSORAH | 18 | Arrive BOMBAY | 7 |

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

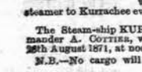
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottiss, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 26th August 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.



MESSRS. THOMAS WILSON SONS & Co.'s splendid new Steamer WALAMO, 1,809 tons, (fully expected from London), will be DESPATCHED about 10th PROXIMO.

She has excellent accommodation for a large number of first-class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. The rates of Passage are as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st Class to Suez | £30 |
| to Liverpool | 50 |
| 2nd Class ,, | 30 |

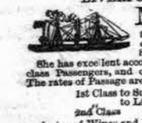
exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board.

This Steamer is sister-ship to the VIRAGO, which left for Liverpool in May last.—Apply to

WALLACE & Co.

13th August 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The Regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and of each month. BOMBAY on the 1st

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | £16 | £8 | |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | 9 | Without Food. |
| Alexandria | 39 | 25 | 9½ | |
| Messina | 45 | 29 | 12 | |
| Naples | 47 | 33 | 13 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | 14 | |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | 35 | 14-10 | Including Wines. |

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay.

ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1871.

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-book of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY in September, which will leave Bombay on the return voyage about 10 days after arrival here. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine during transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of a reasonable quantity of Luggage. For Luggage in excess 2½ per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY :

| | Cabin. | Deck with Food. |
|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £16 | £ 7-13 |
| To Suez | £28 | £13- 7 |
| To Port Said | £30 | £14- 6 |
| To Trieste | £40 | £19- 0 |

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

Outward Mails, SCREAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and vice versâ, in connection with the Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a charming trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 5 days, and the Company's fleet Steamers are employed on this to 6 days, and the Company's fleet Steamers are employed on this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and having each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller from England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from twelve hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, in charge of Ins. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess of the regulated allowance through (G. Hayes), to which the weight, (both exclusive of transit Duty) is to be added.

Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class.....£12 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare ; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for Families, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together :—First Class, £10-16 per head ; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free : 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 150 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co :—First Class, £3 ; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Modown Street, 1st August 1871.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 230 H.P.), Captain P. S. Towlin, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Aug., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the office's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 29th Instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

| Class. | Rewas. | Dhurumtur. | Oorun. | Hog Island. | Oolwa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| First Class | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| Second Class | 0 12 | 1 0 | 0 8 | 0 12 | 0 12 |
| Third Class | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 9 |

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

QUICK STEAM PASSAGE from LIVERPOOL.—The NEERA, s.s., Captain Cousin, which arrived at Bombay lately, via the SUEZ CANAL, made the shortest passage upon record. She called at Port Said and Suez, but was only twenty-seven days and a half under Steam from Liverpool to Bombay, including stoppages in the Canal. She took out 1,100 tons of Cargo and had 1,500 tons of Messrs. Hancock and Scott's Welsh Hartley Main Steam Coal on board when she left Liverpool.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per KOLADYNE, arrived from Calcutta, are hereby informed that she will commence DISCHARGING AT ONCE. Freight to be paid to WALLACE & Co.,

Bombay, 21st August 1871. Agents for Captain.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street

AUCTION SALE of Stock-in-trade of Millinery Establishment, In Re Mrs. Godfrey, an Insolvent, at her Meadow Street Shop No. 29.

On SATURDAY, the 26th day of August 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee, a stock of Millinery, consisting of Beaver Hats, Lady's and Children's Straw Bonnets, Hat and Bonnet Shapes, Flowers and Hats, Flower Wreaths, Baby's Caps, Lady's Dress Bonnets and Hats, Flower Wreaths, Baby's Caps, Lady's and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, Fancy Buttons on Cards, pieces of Tarlatan and Grenadine, sets of Lawn and Silk Cuffs and Collars, bordered Collars and Cuffs, Lady's Laced Jackets, Garibaldi Muslin, Stays Beths, Silk Dresses, Fancy and Black Laced Shawls, Coloured Crape Dress Lace, White Tulle Bilding Gloves, pairs of white Boots and Shoes, Boxes of Flowers and Feathers, Cards of Trimming Combs, Fancy Pins, Hooks, Pearl Necklaces, Brooches, Ear-rings, Belts, Buckles, three Shoe Presses, one Round Table, three Chairs, one Gilt Framed Looking-glass, and sundry other miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Pictures, Vases, Clocks, Piano, Carriages, Horses and sets of Harness, a small quantity of Wine and Spirits of the most approved Brands, &c., &c., at the compound of Framjee Hall, Breach Candy (Mahaluxmee).

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY, will submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, the whole of that valuable Household Furniture, &c., &c., &c., being the property of a Gentleman changing his residence.

Further particulars will be published hereafter, and the property will be on view, three days before the day of sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August 1871.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

70 Logs of Tasmanian Sandalwood

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Abdoolaqur Badsondeen.

301 Ash Oars of different sizes.

An invoice of fresh Oilmanstores by the well-known makers Crosse and Blackwell, just landed per Haddington, consisting of assorted Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar, Salad Oil, Mustard, Essence of Coffee, Syrups, Tart Fruits, Cryst: lized Fruits, Jams and Jellies, Orange Marmalade, Macedoine, Curranzie, Potted Meat, Pies, Bardsley Oxford and Bologna Sausages, Herring a la Sardines, Black Leicester Mushroom, Anacaroni, Vermicelli, assorted Soups, Wafts and Irish Bacons, Cheddar and Berkley Cheeses, &c., &c.

Bombay, 23rd August 1871. MENESSE & Co.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, EAST STREET, POONA, AND 24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

LADIES' MONSOON BOOTS.

JUST RECEIVED by the Overland Mail Steamer another assortment of elegant DESIGNS, Ladies' Kid Elastic Double Sole, Military Heel, Gaiter Walking Boots, expressly manufactured for the present Season. An early inspection is invited.

24, Meadow Street, Bombay. RUSSELL & Co.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co.,

SHIPPING, FORWARDING and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,

are prepared to execute all orders for OILMAN'S STORES, WINES, etc., etc.

Also RAILS, MACHINERY, and all kinds of CONTRACTOR'S TOOLS and MATERIALS.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Apollo House. M. B. COHEN & Co.

LANCASTER'S PATENT WROUGHT IRON TRUSS for Flat Roofs and Small Bridges to carry 6 tons distributed. These Trusses can be placed 5 feet apart to carry an ordinary Roof of 120 lbs. to the square foot. For plans and particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.,

Sole Agents for L.P.W.I.T.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Moorbhai and Co., and Bombay and Baroda Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

MILK CORDIAL.

JACKSON'S PATENT CONCENTRATED ESSENCE. INVALUABLE TO INVALIDS, TRAVELLERS, AND SPORTSMEN.

PREPARED with the best DEVONSHIRE MILK and the purest of SPIRIT, and highly recommended for its refreshing and invigorating qualities.

| Concentrated Essence of | In Noggins compact for Travelling of the following sizes :— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | oz. | oz. | oz. | oz. |
| Rum and Milk | 3 | 7 | 14 | 28 |
| Brandy do. | 3 | 7 | 14 | 28 |
| Irish Whiskey do. | 3 | 7 | 14 | 28 |
| Scotch do. do. | 3 | 7 | 14 | 28 |
| London Gin do. | As. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Plymouth do. do. | 14 | 1-8 | 2-12 | |
| Rum and Milk | 16 | CORDIAL, Pints, at Rs. 1-8 each. | | |
| Brandy and do. | | | | |

JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE'S SONS, APOLLO STREET.

TERMS—CASH.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, all the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Stations, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on them.

The arrangements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also especially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale toencourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be len ned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press. 1871.

OVER 3,500,000 in OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,

Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.

Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE and DUNHAM,

COLONIAL ENGINEERS.

Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factore 63, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in H.M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 4th September 1871, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Boiler-s, Iron, Awnings, Sails, Ropes (Coir and Europe), Booms, Boats, Masts, Yards, old Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c., with a quantity of Coke and Coal Dust; also five "Troop Barges," with Stores belonging to H.M.'s Indian Transport Service. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 21st August 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that BAI NAMUTBAI and FATUMBAI, the daughters, and FATUMBAI RUSSOOLJEE, the widow, of Dowah RAJBHAI ESMAILJEE, have CONTRACTED to SELL all that piece of LAND, with the messuage or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate in Baba Dhuboo Street, near Dhuboo Talao, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, outside the Fort, and assessed under No. 69, and bound d on the east by the sweepers' passage, on the west and south by public road, and on the south by the house of Meya Moosajee Dossajee. All persons having claims on the above property, by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed and all claims thereafter prefer d will be considered as null and void.—Dated this 22nd day of August 1871.

C. TYABJEE, Purchasers' Solicitors.

NOTICE.—With reference to the PROCLAMATION of the SHERIFF of BOMBAY, in Suit No. 529 of 1869, on the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction Side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in which the COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST are Plaintiffs, and BULVUNTRAO BHICAJEE DHOWLET is Defendant, that under a Warrant issued in the said Suit, he will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION the PREMISES respectively numbered 100, 9, 10, 12, and 11, situate at Kolbhat Lane, in the Island of Bombay. NOTICE is hereby given, that *inter alia* the said Premises, numbered 100, 9, 10, 12, and 11, have been leased to my Clients, Jamsetjee, Noorbhoy and Company, for a period of 21 years certain, reserving for a further period of 21 years at the expiration thereof, by an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 22nd of January 1870, duly registered and executed by the said Wassudew Bapoo Dhorwjay, the real owner thereof. Intended Purchasers at the Sheriff's Sale are hereby warned that they will purchase the said Premises subject to the said Lease.—Dated this 22nd day of August 1871.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE, Attorney for Jamsetjee, Noorbhoy and Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SATTYABHAMABAEE, widow of SUKHARAM VITHOBA POY, VITHOBA SUKHARAM, NARRAYEN SUKHARAM, and ANUNDRAO SUKHARAM have AGREED to SELL all that piece of LAND, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, and numbered 20 in the books of the Collector of Assessment, situated on the east side of and fronting the Portuguese Street, in the Mazagon Registration District, outside the Fort, in Bombay, which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 312 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bears No. 2064 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, and is bounded on the north by the house of Koombar Vesla Ghella, on the south by the house of Koombar Daya Poonja, and on the west by the said Portuguese Street. All persons having any claim or interest whatever in the said premises are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned, Solicitors to the Purchaser, within a fortnight from this date, otherwise such persons will be deemed to have abandoned their claims or interest, if any.—Dated this 22nd day of August 1871.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY, Solicitors to the Purchaser.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 30, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE on hand a large and varied assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, suitable for Monsoon wear.

*Orders from Outstations carefully attended to.*

SILVER WARE, OF THE BEST LONDON WORKMANSHIP, In a variety of beautiful designs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bouquet Holders. | Cigar Cases. | Pencil Cases. |
| Butter Knives. | Goblets. | Ring and Bells. |
| Christening Cups. | Napkin Rings. | Salt Cellars, Spoons, |
| Christening Sets. | Tea Cups. | Set of Boxes. |

Each article is of Standard Silver, and bears the Hall mark.

DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION, BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified EUROPEAN CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, for which every facility is provided, and to their punctual and ex editious d spatch.

The purity and quality of the Drugs and Chemicals employed are determined by chemical analysis.

An exact copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

Orders from Outstations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

*Establishments.*

BOMBAY. Fort & Byculla. POONA. Staff Lines.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), DISPENSING AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

The superiority of the Company's imports is so well and so widely known throughout the Presidency, as to need no reiteration.

WINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SHERRIES | per doz. Rs. | 22½, 26, 28, 34, 38, 44 |
| BURGUNDIES, Red and White | ,, | 16, 22, 32-8* |
| CHAMPAGNES, Superior Dry | ,, | 32, 36*, 38*, 40* |
| CLARETS, Breakfast & Dinner | ,, | 11, 14*, 20, 30* |
| HERMIT, Red and White | ,, | 15, 20, 24, 27, 33 |
| HOCKS, Sparkling and Still | ,, | 21*, 27*, 31*, 36*, 40* |
| HUNGARIAN | ,, | 19, 22 |
| MOSELLES (highest class only) | ,, | 36*, 38* |
| PORTS (White's and Graham's) | ,, | 21½, 27*, 34* |
| SAUTERNES | ,, | 17, 22½, 30 |

* Pints at a small advance per case.

SPIRITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BRANDY, real Cognacs, our own brands | per doz. Rs. | 18, 24, 27 |
| GINS, London and Hollands | ,, | 16, 24 |
| RUM, real Jamaica | ,, | 18, 21 |
| WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch | ,, | 18, 19 |

LIQUEURS AND CREMES.

AQUA D'ORO, CHARTREUSE, CURACAO, MARASCHINO, &c., &c., by the first makers only.

BITTERS AND CORDIALS.

ANGOSTURA, GINGER, ORANGE, VERMOUTH, &c., &c.

ALES AND STOUTS.

By Alsopp, Bass (Stone's), Barclay, Guinness, and White.

The above are CASH Quotations; detailed Priced Lists and Terms of business on application.

BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla) AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S PREPARATION OF

KOUSSO.

D. S. KEMP & Co. have at length overcome the difficulty that has always been found in exhibiting the above valuable Remedy for Tapeworm. Their preparation resembles a Syrup ; it may be given to Infants or Adults ; the effect is thorough, and, at the same time, painless.

Per Bottle—Rs. 3 and Rs. 5.

TASTELESS APERIENT ESSENCE,

The new preparation of Senna, for children and delicate persons,

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

LIEBIG'S NUTRITIVE EXTRACT.

The only Essence of Meat which Invalids can touch—D. S. K. & Co.'s own preparation.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 3, and Rs. 5.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.

A powerful Tonic in cases of Anœmia and muscular Debility.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE,

FOR DYSENTERY.

An excellent form of the remedy for administering to Infants.

Per Jar—Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.'S PREPARATIONS OF CHIRETTA

Re-invigorate the system, and enable it to hold out against climatic influences.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE, per Bott., | Rs. | 1-8 & 2-8 |
| LIQUOR CHIRETTIN.æ, | ,, | 2-8 & 4-8 |

MEDICINE CHESTS.

A great variety. Filled after D. S. K. & Co.'s own system.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES KAY is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration from THIS DATE.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1871.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on application, on and after the 18th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 10th August 1871.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Bank will be HELD at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm, in accordance with the provisions of Section 51 of "the Indian Companies' Act 1866, the following Special Resolution, passed at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held at the Office of the Bank on the 9th instant :—

"The Secretary and Treasurer, and every other such Officer of the Company as the Board may from time to time require so to do, shall give Security to the Company, in such form and in such an amount as the Board may determine, for securing the fidelity of such Officer and the proper discharge of his duties."

By order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER, Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 9th August 1871.

BANK OF BOMBAY (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS of the BANK OF BOMBAY (In Liquidation) will be HELD at the Offices of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on MONDAY, the second Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-one, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes :—

First.—To consider and determine as to the propriety of forthwith completing the Liquidation of the Bank and distributing the surplus Assets thereof, and dissolving the Bank according to the provisions of Section XLV (sub-sections 10 and 11) of Act XIX of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.

Second.—To consider and determine on the course to be adopted in order to provide for the debts and liabilities of the Bank now still outstanding, the nominal amount of which is Rs. 2,06,540-10-9, according to the particulars stated below, out of which sum of Rs. 2,06,540-10-9 it is however estimated that no more than Rs. 51,635 will be established as payable.

Third.—To consider and decide as to the adoption of a scheme whereby, in order to facilitate the dissolution of the Bank and to provide for the said outstanding debts and liabilities, it is proposed that the sum of Rs. 61,635 shall be placed in the hands of two or more Trustees to be nominated or approved of by the Proprietors at the Meeting (Rs. 51,635 thereof being contributed by the Bank, and Rs. 10,000, the remainder thereof, being contributed by Mr. William Rodgie, the Liquidator of the Bank) upon Trust ; that the said Trustees shall out of the said sum of Rs. 61,635 pay all claims in respect of the said outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank which shall be satisfactorily established before the Thirteenth of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four ; and that the said Trustees shall after the said day and upon payment by him of all claims in respect of the said outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank which the sum of Rs. 61,635 proposed to be placed in the hands of the said Trustees shall not be sufficient to pay, and also for the indemnification by him of the Bank and the Proprietors and the Trustees from all responsibility in respect of the Bank's outstanding debts and liabilities of the Bank. Copies of the Deed by which it is proposed to carry the above scheme into execution in case the same shall be approved by the Proprietors may be seen at the Office of Messieurs Rimington, Hore, and Langley, Solicitors to the Bank, at Apollo Street, Bombay.

Schedule of Outstanding Debts and Liabilities, on 23rd June 1871.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Current Deposit Account | Rs. | 84,944 9 10 |
| Bank Notes | ,, | 85,140 0 0 |
| Unclaimed Dividends | ,, | 2,505 0 0 |
| Fixed Deposits | ,, | 5,012 4 0 |
| Bank Post Bills | ,, | 5,981 7 10 |
| Interest on New Capital | ,, | 4,977 4 7 |
| | Rs. | 2,06,540 10 9 |

WILLIAM RODGIE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 28th July 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 1113 of 1865.

DAMODHUR RAGHOBA, WITTOBA RAGHOBA, and BALCRISTNA RAGHOBA,.....Plaintiffs.

vs.

MOROBA RAGHOBA, MANOCKJEE SORABJEE BHUGUT, and BAPOO JUGGONNATH BHUNDAREE.....Defendants.

Pursuant to an Order made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Seventh day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-six, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be sold in sixteen (16) Lots by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES Edward FOX, Esq., Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office, in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 13th, 14th, and 15th days of SEPTEMBER 1871, respectively, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day :—

Lot No. 1.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement four hundred and fifty six square yards and thirty-nine hundredths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate at Mahim, near the Custom House, without the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 500, bounded on the north, south, and east by other property belonging to the family of the late Damoojee Chimajee and sold as Lots Nos. 4, 5, 6, and 7, described in these advertisements of sale, and on the west by public passage, and which said premises have for some years past been, and now are, occupied by Dhanjee Byramjee Saboowalla, on the south by other property belonging to the family of the late Damoojee Chimajee and sold as Lots Nos. 4 and 6, described in these advertisements of sale, on the east by the said public passage, and which said ground has for some years past been, and now is, occupied by Pestonjee Cooverjee Jocktee, as Fazendaree tenant, at a Fazendaree rent of Rs. 5 per annum.

Lot No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Damodhur Raghoba, Wittoba Raghoba, Balcristna Raghoba, Moroba Raghoba, Manockjee Sorabjee Bhugut, and Bapoo Juggonnath Bhundaree, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-two square yards and twenty-two hundredths of a square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with a small dw

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

SPINNING shares firm. Land shares closed steady.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

#### BANKS.

| Number of Shares. | Nomi. value per sh. | Paid up. | Last dividend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. a. | | | |
| 10,000 | 100 | all | 8 p.c. | Agra Bank | 95 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.c. | Bank of Bengal | 1,400 nl. |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.c. | Ditto of Bombay New | 625 x-d |
| 25,000 | 200 | 100 | 6 p.c. | Ditto 2nd Issue | 175 x-d |
| 15,250 | 1,000 | all | 6 p.c. | Ditto of Madras | 1,400 |
| 17,000 | 250 | all | 4 p.c. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China | 270 |
| 40,000 | 270 | all | 10 p.c. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | 360 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | nil | Chartered Bk. of I. & C. | 150 |
| 37,500 | 250 | 125 | nil | National Bank of India | 100 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 500 |

### MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 22.

Simpson, Lieutenant, Adjutant 21st N. I., from leave, from Poona.

Woodward, Lieutenant, 40th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 22.

Pinkerton, Surgeon, Vaccination Department, on furlough, to England.

Todd, Lieutenant-Colonel, 25th Regiment, to join, to England.

Sinner, Lieutenant, 76th Regiment, on leave, to Trimulgherry.

### SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—22ND AUGUST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £2 10s. |
| | Cases | £2 15s. |
| | Seeds | £2 10s. |
| Liverpool | Iron Ships Cotton | £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. |
| | Wooden Ships ,, | £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d. |
| | Myrabolans & Coir bdls | £1 5s. 0d. |
| | Seeds | £2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d. |
| Havre | Cotton | Noship. |
| | Coffee | |
| Overland Steamers | | £3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d. |
| Liverpool via Suez Canal | | No steamer. |
| China | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 4 per bale. |
| | Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 per chest |
| | Sailing Ships | Rs. 6 per bale |
| Calcutta Salt | | Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 1-9 and Calcutta Port charges |
| Mauritius | | 3 annas to 10 p. bag nominal. |

ARRIVAL.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Kurrachee (s) | Sanders | Kurrachee, Aug. 19. |

DEPARTURE.

| Aug. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Ceylon (s) | Evans | Aden and Suez. |

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Kurrachee, for Kurrachee.
Steamer Mahratta, for Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Sonda, for China, &c.
Ship Prince of Wales, for Muscat.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—21ST AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Callichoe, 24 casks blacking, Wallace & Co; 500 tube Swedish steel, Stenhouse & Co.

Medea, 21 cases foolscap paper and 100 bales paste boards, D Merwanjee & Co; 62 bales printing paper, H Clason & Co; 150 cases brandy, J Nowrojee.

22ND AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Medea, 60 cases paper, John S Elmore & Co; 120 cases champagne, D S Kemp & Co; 17 cases vinegar, Rustomjee Cowasjee; 10 cases brandy, E R Mody; 50 kegs shots, A H Essoobhoy & Co.

Callichoe, 15 packages paper, Canjee Ketsey; 31 cases stout Jewanjee Rustomjee Sons.

Arnault, 12 cases sherry, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Robinson Crusoe, 18 cases claret, Payne & Co.

Delhi (s), 10 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ann Millicent, 329 bundles iron hoop, Jules Seigfried & Co; 5 cases bar soap, the London, Asiatic and American Company Limited; 16 cases hardware and 6 casks paint, Ritchie, Pollexfen & Co; 6 packages earthenware, B Bhima.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 5 cases merino, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—21ST AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Defiance, 7 bales cotton, L Mooljee; 67 bales cotton, P Pairoz; 54 bales cotton, G Vullee; 5 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 88 bales cotton, D Goolraz.

Canute, 50 tons old iron, Bell Brandenburg & Co; 225 bales cotton, G Kegsonlall; 400 bundles ga l, B Canjee.

Callichoe, 50 tons old iron, Bell, Brandenburg & Co.

Columbian (s), 50 bales wool, H Ruttonsey; 25 bales cotton, H Govindjee & Co; 25 bales cotton, W Hurreedass; 25 bales cotton, M Lallbhoy; 17 bales cotton, C Joogulbhoy; 53 bales cotton, P Lallbhoy.

Arabia (s), 2,500 bundles coir yarn, D Champsey; 65 bales cotton, M Hunsraj; 200 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart & Co; 550 bangles gall, H Madjee; 70 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 60 bales wool, D Mathoordass.

FOR LONDON.

Columbian (s), 17 packages gallnuts, H A Esmael & Co; 24 bales skins, M A Sursjoodin & Co; 12 bales cow hides, S O A S N Mura & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabia (s), 40 hhds cocoanut oil and 26 bags pepper, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s), 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 600 bags nut seed, A C Dady & Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Duiveland, 67 bales skins, Jacob Sawoo & Co.

22ND AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Defiance, 100 bales cotton, Jeveridass Goculdass; 6 bales cotton Hobart & Co; 36 bales cotton, S Tyabjee & Co; 26 bales cotton, S Tyabjee & Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 50 bales cotton, Kanjee Kessowjee.

Canute, 600 bags linseed, Burbotum Canjee; 55 bales cotton, Damjee Shamjee; 600 bags linseed, Wm Nicol & Co; 850 bundles galls, Narayenjee Dewjee.

Columbian (s), 40 bales wool, Narayendass Runchordass.

Golconda (s), 1,200 bales linseed, David Sassoon & Co.

Arabia, 5 bales cotton, Megjee Hunsraz; 184 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha; 118 bales cotton, V Ghellashunker; 9 bales wool Stenhouse & Co; 23 bales cotton, 225 bags linseed, Ghellabhoy Shamjee.

FOR LONDON.

Whittington, 2,000 bags linseed, Alsen, Riebe & Co; 750 bags rapeseed, 19 bundles hemp, S Tyabjee & Co.

Columbian (s), 17 pieces E teeth, Bowunjee Yullybhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arabia (s), 274 bags coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BOSTON.

Duiveland, 2,000 bags linseed, Farnham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia (s), 225 bags black pepper S Tyabjee & Co.

FOR VENICE.

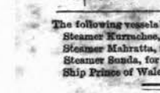
Arabia (s), 100 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Arabia (s), 200 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart & Co.

### OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 29th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. COLUMBIAN, (2,180 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain N. STEWART, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo cannot be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, as day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

### BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.

JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

| | |
|---|---|
| JAMES ARNOTT, Esq., M.D. | W. F. HUNTER, Esq. |
| THOMAS BLANEY, Esq. | HAMILTON MAXWELL, Esq. |
| REV. D. C. BOYD. | W. NICOL, Esq. |
| J. W. BROWN, Esq. | REV. J. PATON. |
| HENRY CONRAD, Esq. | A. F. SKIRTHEAD, Esq. |
| LIEUT.-COL. DAVIDSON, R.E. | N. SPENCER, Senior, Esq. |
| H. D. DOSE, Esq. | G. RAMSAY WILSON, Esq. |
| W. G. HALLIDAY, Esq. | JAMES WINDRAM, Esq. |
| JOHN MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. WRIGHT, Esq., M.D. |

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.

Master—MR. MCDONALD.
Mistress—MRS. MCDONALD.
With three Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.

Master—MR. LUNDEN.
Mistress—MRS. LUNDEN.
With Two Assistants.
Music Master—HERR SCHMUCK.

The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES:—First and Second Classes..... Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class ..... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... 10½ ,,

BOARDERS.

Mr. and Mrs. McDonald have ample accommodation for the reception of Boarders at the Byculla School-house.

D. C. BOYD, } Honorary
J. PATON, } Secretaries.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

PATERSON—MITCHELL—August 21st, at the Free Church, Poona, by the Rev. J. Wardrop Gardner, J. Barr Paterson, Esq., to Joanna Mary, daughter of the late Rev. Jas. Mitchell.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHEMIST—August 5th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. Symes Chemist, of a daughter.

FERRAR—August 17th, at Seetapore, the wife of M. L. Ferrar, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

FITZHERBERT—August 15th, at Hooshyarpore, Punjab, the wife of Mr. J. R. B. Fitzherbert, late Delhi Railway, of a son.

FOSTER—August 12th, at Sealkote, the wife of Captain C. E. Foster, 15th Regiment, of a daughter.

PEARSON—August 15th, at Simla, the wife of Major Pearson, Forest Department, of a son, still-born.

SCHMIDT—August 16th, at Cotacamund, the wife of Mr W. E. Schmidt, of a son, still-born.

# The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1871.

AN article from the *Times*, which we reprint in another column, fully explains the extraordinary circumstances of neglect attending the grounding of the *Agincourt* on the Pearl Rock in Gibraltar Bay, and accounts for the severity of the sentence passed by the Admiralty on the admirals and captains responsible for the disaster. The Court Martial which tried Captain Beamish had already sentenced him to be severely reprimanded; and, assuming the statements of the *Times's* article to have been corroborated by the evidence given before the Court, it is clear that both Vice Admiral Wellesley, commanding the squadron, and Rear Admiral Wilmot, who had the *Agincourt* as his flag-ship, were guilty of inexcusable negligence in keeping the ships so close to the shore in the immediate vicinity of a dangerous sunken rock well-known to all navigators. The captain of Vice Admiral Wellesley's flag ship, the *Minotaur*, has naturally shared the fate of his Commander-in-Chief; and we presume the captains of the *Warrior* and the *Northumberland* have been censured for not giving sufficiently active assistance to the *Agincourt* after she had gone aground. In fact, the ship seems to have been saved solely through the gallant exertions of Captain Lord Gilford and the officers and crew of the *Hercules*. The country may be congratulated on possessing, in Mr. Goschen, a First Lord of the Admiralty who is not afraid to take the responsibility of punishing, in a way that will never be forgotten, any neglect of duty on the part of the highest in rank and most influential officers of the British Navy. English sailors have never deserved the taunt of Voltaire, that Admiral Byng was shot, *pour encourager les autres*—and in time of war the men of the present generation would no doubt display all the gallantry of their fathers. But it is certain that accidents to men-of-war, occurring through careless navigation, have become unpleasantly frequent of late. To mention only two or three out of many, we remember that two of the iron-clads sent to represent the English navy at the opening of the Suez Canal went aground at Port Said, and were got off with much difficulty. It has been suggested too, we do not know with what justice, that better seamanship might have saved the *Captain* from capsizing; while there is really not a word to be said in extenuation of the folly and rashness that nearly destroyed the *Agincourt*. It is only by a stern and even harsh discipline that the reputation of our navy, as the most skilfully organized and best handled service in the world, can be maintained; and our admirals and captains needed the sharp lesson Mr. Goschen has taught them. Admiral Wellesley's fate has something of a local interest for the people of Bombay. Eight years ago Commodore Wellesley was Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy,—an appointment the duties of which were purely civilian, for certainly during the whole period of his service here Commodore Wellesley never led a squadron on the sea, or the division of a battle knew. He won the character of a good administrator ashore, and the appointment he subsequently held, of Port Admiral at Portsmouth, was, like that of Commodore in the Indian Navy, suited to his tastes and habits. But it is no disparagement to him to say that his seamanship has never been really tried till within the last few years, during his command first of the American, and afterwards of the Channel, fleet, so that we cannot wonder if it has broken down. Captain Sherard Osborn, we presume, will now be sure of getting the ship he has been pining for, and of renewing that active career afloat in which he did such brilliant service years ago, and from which it is a pity that he was ever seduced by the attractions of high pay ashore.

WE lately lamented the want of any published work on farming in India, showing the different rotation of crops peculiar to the country, and the proper modes of their culture. No doubt this want throws peculiar difficulties in the way of any Europeans who might desire to employ time and money in agriculture; but we are by no means of opinion that these difficulties are insuperable. At the same time, it must be allowed that, so far as the actual necessaries of life are concerned, grains and vegetables, as a rule, can be produced at a far cheaper rate by native agriculture than by any other means attainable. The reason is plain: if the European farmer employs European labour, his gains will all be swallowed up in the expenses incurred by that labour. If, on the other hand, he employs the enlightened ryot, he is still a loser, inasmuch as the native employs his wife and children to assist in the cultivation of his fields, while the European has to pay for every hand he engages. Small holdings and small undertakings by Europeans in India do not pay, and are therefore seldom, if ever, worked. The impression amongst Europeans that a native can, and will, always undersell, has become an accepted saying: to doubt the truth of it appears, to many people, insanity. We are not prepared to go to this length. It is perfectly true that a native, in possession of a garden, produces fair vegetables, and sells (it is to be presumed with profit to himself) at a rate which, when all is realized into cash, would hardly cover the expenses of the same garden to an European; but there are many reasons to account for this, apart from the well-known one that the expenses of the two individuals, so far as actual necessaries are concerned, will not bear comparison.

In the first place, a European begins too fast; he rejects all implements in use amongst the inhabitants; he invests largely in European tools; he starts many valuable theories of his own; he doubles the number of workmen; and thus expends a large capital to produce, possibly, better articles than his predecessor, but at the same time articles which, ruled by market rates, will not realize any perceptible increase. His garden under such circumstances, of course, does not pay; he expects vast profits; he is not content with small gains; to get rich in a day is his desire; and he does not, and cannot, obtain it.

Allowing that, in the matter of gains on agricultural undertakings, no European could successfully compete with natives, taking rupee for rupee expended with the profit arrived at, we are still of opinion that Europeans, with small capital, but of indomitable will and industrious habits, might, and would, make a very decent living in India by farming. Competition, and that very lively, of course there would always be; but that, if fairly met, would prove a very small difficulty. Any one particular line would not pay. In our opinion the undertaking should embrace two or three branches. Walk through our markets, and see the scraggy pieces of beef selling at three and four annas the pound. Could nothing be done to improve that? See the mutton. How much does a first class (so-called) leg of mutton weigh? Is there no room for improvement there? What is it that makes all of us so suspicious of Indian pork? The poultry, too. Why cannot we have decently fed, fattened, and respectably sized hens, geese, and turkeys? The answer to all these questions is plain—simply because there is no competition. The natives bring what they like, and, so long as they find that animals and poultry will sell without any particular feeding or fattening, so long they will continue to supply them, and in their own lights they are undoubtedly right. Now, we maintain that a remedy exists for all this, and that without any large expenditure for importing stock. A European beginning carefully, and never buying more stock than his own ground will feed, without any outside purchases would, in time, find an enormous sale for properly reared and fattened cattle, sheep, and poultry; his land properly cultivated would feed all his stock, the increase of which would, of course, necessitate a corresponding increase in land. There would be no actual necessity for importation (though of course a good cross now and again would not be neglected), but the animals of the country are capable of selection, care, and good feeding, of arriving at such a state of perfection that they would never be recognised as even the same breed as those now in use for daily consumption. English fowls are often talked about, but we hold that any large investment in them would prove a failure, as they are but ill-adapted to the vicissitudes of an Indian climate; still a judicious cross with the country-breds might prove a success. No great capital would be required to start such a concern as we have mentioned, for we take it for granted that the manager must be a hard-working man accustomed to rough it, and prepared to commence in a very small way at first, until he had sufficient stock in hand to commence to supply the market; he would have, we calculate, to vegetate on his holding for at least a year before selling at all, and then he could only send poultry and vegetables; still, if these were good of their kind, he would, without doubt, find a ready sale. From time to time we have heard it urged, as a reason for high prices in Bombay, that the expenses attendant on bringing in articles by rail nearly doubles their value. For small sellers this may be so; but, in a case like that under mention, it would be necessary to have some contract with the Railway Company for a certain number of trucks daily. Not only would the conveyance charges be very materially lessened, but the Railway Company would undertake always to have a certain number of trucks or waggons at the required station, and also to bring the goods direct, without leaving them to forward others—a by no means uncommon occurrence on the line: that one Company at least will undertake this, we know from personal inquiry.

That the plan here sketched out would pay,—we do not say make a man's fortune,—we have not the slightest doubt; we have ourselves worked out every detail of expenditure, and, after allowing fifty per cent. all round as a mortality bill, we still find a very reasonable profit remaining; finally, we have submitted the whole plan to those well qualified to judge, and their opinion has very strongly confirmed our own. To those simply seeking a livelihood this plan offers an opening, and has its attractions; to those seeking grand fortunes to be made in a day, it offers the surest, safest, and most speedy road to ruin. Honest and hard labour would carry it through with success; as a mere "spec" it would be useless and positively unprofitable.

JUDGMENT in the O'Connor *versus* Parsons case is to be given on the 16th October, the day after the Chief Court re-opens.

COLONEL HAIG and his committee (at Calcutta) have already collected some eight or ten thousand rupees for the relief of the starving Persians.

NOTWITHSTANDING the detention of the Khedive last week the Punjab mails were not in time, and the steamer had to leave without them.

THE Harbour Engineer, deputed by the Secretary of State to supplant Mr. Robertson, will be accompanied in his tour on the southern coasts by His Excellency the Governor of Ceylon.

MR. C. STEWARD, Private Secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson, retains the appointment under Mr. Gregory, the coming Governor. Mr. Gregory is expected to arrive in Colombo in November.

THE suspension bridge at Hareepore, which was carried away by the flood the other day, is said to have been pronounced unsafe some seven or eight years ago. It was built upwards of 25 years ago at a very considerable expense.

WE learn from a reliable source that on the recommendation of the local Government the Government of India have allowed Judge Manockjee Cursetjee to remain on the Bench for one year more.

WE lately stated, on the authority of a Calcutta paper, that it was "probable" that Mr. Dampier would take the Hon. Mr. Cockerell's place in the Legislative Council, and that Mr. Bernard would succeed Mr. Dampier. The *Pioneer* is now assured that there is no probability of the occurrence.

THE general court-martial on Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. S. Lowe, Assistant Commissary-General, has not yet commenced its sittings, although that officer has been already over two months under arrest. It would appear that the authorities at Murree are waiting for fresh charges which are being framed at Simla.

THE pontoon bridge at Muttra, only lately constructed, broke away on the morning of the 14th instant. Several natives who were crossing at the time, and others who had been placed there to "watch" the struggles of the bridge gear against the furious current, were carried away on the runaway portions of the bridge. No lives have been lost.

A COURT OF ENQUIRY, the *Pioneer* reports, has been ordered by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to assemble at Nagode at an early date, to inquire into and report upon the facts connected with the dismissal from civil employ of an officer lately holding an appointment on the Boundary Commission. It will depend upon the facts elicited whether the officer in question is to be permitted to return to military duty.

GOVERNMENT have instituted a suit in the Chief Court, Punjab, for Rs. 1,21,000 against Mr. E. Bertola, a contractor at Mooltan. Mr. Reynolds has been retained by Government to prosecute the suit (the Government Advocate being unable to appear), and Mr. Bertola has engaged the service of Messrs. Scarlatt and Ludlam. The case is to be heard in November, after the vacation. Mr. Bertola, we hear, intends bringing cross suits against Government for about three lakhs of rupees.

WE understand that on the retirement of Rao Bahadoor Janardhun Wasoodew, Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur will be appointed Judge of the Small Causes Court at Poona; Mr. Khunderao Chimunrao Bedarkur, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, will be appointed Fourth Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court; and Mr. M. G. Ranade will be nominated as Deputy Registrar of the High Court. Mr. Khunderao has abandoned the idea of going to Baroda as Assistant Minister to H. H. Mulharao.

THE following is a list of the business which was brought forward at the meeting of the Council of the Governor-General of India held on Tuesday last:—The Hon. Sir Richard Temple moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the schedule of the Indian Tariff Act, 1871; the Hon. Mr. Stephen moved for leave to introduce a bill to regulate the weights and measures of capacity of British India, and presented the report of the select committee on the bill for the registration of criminal tribes and eunuchs.

THE Delhi Bridge is quite safe. Nevertheless, to make assurance doubly sure, immense quantities of stones have been thrown into the Jumna, so as to divert the stress of the current from the only point where it could be injurious. The energy of the East Indian Railway authorities, our Allahabad contemporary considers, contrasts singularly with the helpless inactivity of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway. Messrs. Sibley, Peddie and Cummings were on the spot at Delhi almost as soon as it appeared that the bridge might possibly be endangered.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. P. KEYES, C.B., Commanding Punjab Frontier Force, has, we learn from the *Pioneer*, been summoned to Simla, to take part, it is believed, in the discussion of certain matters relative to our frontier policy. The gallant officer in question, who is popularly credited with possessing an unflinching and warlike policy of his own for keeping the turbulent border tribes in order, will, doubtless, be prepared to carry out promptly and efficiently any scheme which may be devised for punishing the Wuzerees and their neighbours. Except in Huzara and at Edwardesbad (Bunnoo), we believe the frontier is at present tolerably quiet.

As a sign of the times the *Pioneer* mentions that several suits have recently been instituted in the civil courts of Allahabad to contest the validity of confiscations and awards of forfeiture made on account of offences committed during the Mutiny. Notwithstanding the stringent limitations laid down by law, recent rulings have enabled any one that chooses to contest and re-open a decision judicially given under the Mutiny Acts. Our contemporary thinks that this shows either that there is something wanting in the law itself, or that there is something wrong in its interpretation; in either case it is contrary to good policy to encourage people to suppose that no matter how guilty they may be, if they only allow a sufficient time to elapse before appearing on the scene again, they will be able to regain their former position without any loss to themselves.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

### THE POWERS OF M. THIERS.

PARIS, 21ST AUGUST.

The deliberations of the committee on the prolongation of the powers of M. Thiers are taking a conciliatory turn. The question will be discussed publicly on Saturday or Monday.

A pamphlet, entitled "Prussia in the East," has appeared, which says that the plan of Prince Bismarck is, by alliance with Russia, to take possession of Egypt, Trieste and Antwerp, while Russia will occupy Hindostan.

LONDON, 21ST AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and unchanged.

Fair Dhollera, 6¾d.

The Bombay mail of the 25th July was delivered in London to-day.

### THE POLICE AND MERCHANT SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On Sunday last a small boat came alongside my ship and sold two bottles of poisonous liquor. My chief officer caught them in the act, and jumped into a dingy and gave chase. The small boat pulled direct to windward. My chief officer made several tacks before he came up to her. She was then alongside the police hulk. On going on board the hulk he found the two men there. He stated the particulars of the case to the persons in charge and asked to have them punished. He was told there was no law by which the men could be punished; that the police could afford me no protection to the Mercantile Navy; they could interfere only in cases where no boats were caught alongside Her Majesty's ships.

Now, Sir, if this is the style of things in Bombay, is it any wonder to see the police flag flying at the mast-head of some ship nearly every morning, and to find the jail loaded with refractory sailors? In Hongkong, if any person is caught (under any pretext) with liquor alongside a ship he is severely punished, and his boat sawed into several pieces and exhibited as an example to others. I think if such a plan were adopted here, you would soon be rid of a certain class of men who bring discredit on our country.

At the best of times a great number of our sailors are not easy to bring under subjection, and when they get this poisonous liquor into them they are more like madmen than rational beings. I trust that some one will make some inquiry into this matter, and endeavour to get some amendments made in the code of law now existing.—Yours, &c.,

ROBT. E. HARRIS,
Commander, ship Whiteadder.

Ship Whiteadder, Bombay Harbour,
22nd August.

## BOMBAY.

RAIN AT HONORE.—The fall of rain at Honore up to the 31st July amounted to 96 inches.

THE s. s. KURRACHEE, Captain Sanders, arrived here yesterday from Kurrachee with a general cargo, and 23 dock passengers.

THE RECENT HEAVY RAIN AT KAIRA.—By the recent heavy rain in the Kaira district about four hundred houses were destroyed in the village of Ashamullee.

POOR-BOX.—The Senior Magistrate of Police begs leave to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the sum of four rupees from D. U. D., for the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THEFT.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday sentenced one Rughoo Suddoo to receive ten stripes for stealing a few pieces of wearing apparel and two silver rings belonging to one Ruckma Gunnoo.

THE TIME GUN.—Yesterday the time-gun was fired, not at twelve o'clock as usual, but simultaneously with the fall of the ball at the Observatory Tower, at one o'clock. This, we believe, is a permanent arrangement, and is a great improvement.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on Saturday last was 47 feet 9 tenths, while at the corresponding date last year it was 57 feet 5 tenths. The total rainfall at the lake up to Saturday was 31 inches 29 cents; last year at the same date it was 55 inches 98 cents.

AHMEDABAD COLLECTORATE.—The weather report of the Ahmedabad collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st July informs us that there was no rain during the first week; while in the second there was heavy rain throughout the district, accompanied with storms. The public health was reported to be good.

A NOTORIOUS THIEF.—An old offender named Rana Janoo entered the bungalow of Mr. Nowrosjee Ardaseer Davur, Warden Road, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and stole property amounting to nearly Rs. 250 in value. On an alarm being raised the man was apprehended with the money in his hand.

ACTION AGAINST A BHATTIA MERCHANT.—Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee has filed an action in the High Court against Mr. Coorjee Ludha, a Bhattia merchant, for the recovery of Rs. 10,000 as a special damage for certain slanderous language used by the defendant towards him and the female members of his family, which formed the subject of a criminal prosecution some months ago. Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw has been engaged on behalf of the plaintiff.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN THE COUNTY JAIL.—Yesterday morning a native prisoner on the criminal side of the above jail attempted to put an end to his misery by strangulation. On the Deputy Marshal repairing to his cell he found the man with a rope round his neck, by which he was suspended to a beam. The Deputy lost no time in extricating the man from his perilous position. We also learn that a Parsee a few days ago attempted to put an end to himself by starvation. He refused food of any kind for three days, but on the morning of the fourth day he gave up all idea of suicide and commenced to partake of his food as usual. The cause in this case, we are informed, was that his father had incarcerated him. We are not aware of the motive which induced the native yesterday to make an attempt on his life.

BOMBAY ZOROASTRIAN THEATRICAL CLUB.—We learn that the Bombay Zoroastrian Theatrical Club will arrive here during the week, and intend giving a series of performances.—*Poona Observer.*

SCINDIAH.—We learn by a letter from Khundwa that His Highness the Maharaja Scindiah of Gwalior arrived there on the 15th instant by the ordinary train, and took up his residence in a small bungalow belonging to a Parsee of that station. His Highness was visited the same day by General Daly, the agent of the Governor General for Central India, who arrived there from Indore by a special mail cart, on the previous evening, to hold some conversation with the Maharajah. His Highness paid a return visit the same evening to General Daly at the bungalow of Captain Lock, the Deputy Commissioner of Munmar, with whom the General was residing. His Highness left Khundwa on the 16th idem for Hurda by a mixed train for the purpose of proceeding to Gwalior.—*Ibid.*

### WEATHER REPORTS.

THANA, 22nd Aug., 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 80, barometer 30.

CANNANORE, 22nd Aug, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 30·040.

VINGORLA, 22nd Aug, 11 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 83.

MANGALORE, 22nd August, 11 A.M.—Weather fair, wind east, thermometer 83, barometer 29·85.

MARGUERITE, 2nd Aug, 12 noon.—Weather fair, thermometer 83.

### ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ceylon, 2,012 tons and 420 h. p., Captain R. W. Evans, sailed yesterday afternoon for Aden and Suez with the English mail, and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mrs Cooper.
For Suez—Colonel Nicholson.

### WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 14th August, to Saturday, 19th August 1871.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheel Tax | 4,075 | 6 | 0 |
| House Rate | 17,426 | 12 | 4 |
| Police Rate | 6,663 | 6 | 5 |
| Lighting do. | 6,663 | 6 | 5 |
| Water do. | 9,917 | 15 | 10 |
| Halalcore Cess | 6,129 | 9 | 2 |
| Market Fees | 2,290 | 3 | 6 |
| Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c. | 486 | 5 | 10 |
| Miscellaneous Fees | 1,042 | 6 | 0 |
| Fines and Penalties | 305 | 5 | 9 |
| Town Duties | 6,144 | 3 | 7 |
| Duty on Tobacco and Snuff | 2,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Rs. | 63,075 | 0 | 10 |

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

### INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You will oblige by permitting me to correct a slight error of statement in the paragraph quoted in your columns this morning from the *Mechanics' Magazine*. The notice is correct enough with reference to the account of Elephanta, which will be issued to subscribers by Messrs. D. H. Sykes and Co. in a very few days; but the statement "that conjointly with Mr. Fergusson, D.C.L., F.R.S.," I am "engaged upon a new illustrative work on the Temples of Ellora and Nassick" might, perhaps, mislead. I have offered certain drawings illustrative of the Cave Temples at Nassick, Ajanta, and Bhaja to Government, on condition that the expense of printing them and the necessary letterpress be undertaken, and Mr. Fergusson will edit the work; but no reply has yet been received.—I am, &c.,

Bombay, 22nd August. J. BURGESS.

### HIGH COURT DECREES.

AT the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent disposed of the following short causes:—

JOHN CAMPBELL AND OTHERS v. SOBHARAM NUNDRAM.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the plaintiff.

The suit was brought to recover the balance due on a redraft in respect of a consignment of goods shipped by defendant through the plaintiff's firm for sale in England. His Lordship entered judgment for the plaintiffs for Rs. 5,999, with interest and costs.

NAGARBHOY DAYABHOY v. NUSSERBIN ABDOOL HUSEIB.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. the Advocate General, instructed by Mr. C. Tyabjee, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. P. M. Mehta said he appeared to consent to a postponement and to the suit being transferred to the long cause list.

The Advocate General said he would consent to a postponement on the plaintiff agreeing to pay the costs of the motion. The costs the defendant had been put to had been entirely occasioned by the plaintiff.

Mr. P. M. Mehta argued, alluding to the correspondence between the solicitors, that if any party was entitled to costs, it was his client.

The Judge ordered the suit to be transferred to the long cause list, the costs to be costs in the cause.

THE following cases were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

THE LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA v. JUGONNATH SADASHEW.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, for the plaintiffs, stated that service had been effected through the Judge at POONA. The summons had been posted to the door of a house in which defendant was said to have lived, but which, it appeared, he had left four months previously. This was not deemed sufficient service, and the case was postponed until another summons could be served upon the defendant.

KESSOWJEE JADOWJEE v. GOVERDHUNDAS KARRABHOY.

Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, on behalf of the plaintiff, said that service upon the defendant had been effected through the post at Anjere in Cutch. The action was brought to recover Rs. 17,001 on an adjusted and signed account, with interest thereon. Payments had been received on account of the debt, for which defendant was given credit. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,482, the balance due, with interest and costs.

### A STRANGE CASE OF CHEATING.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr Showell, Mahadeo Bapoojee and three others were charged with cheating one Govind Venayek. Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw defended one of the accused. The facts of the case will appear from the following information:—

Govind Venayek said—I am at present without any employment, and live in Gunneshwadee. I have known the first prisoner, Mahadeo Bapoojee, for the last two months. About four months ago, one Ramsing came to my house in Gunneshwadee and told me that Bhow Scindhia, the Dewan of Khunderao Maharaj, gave certain treasure to me to sell at the time when his (Bhow Scindhia's) property was confiscated, and that he had brought down the property as far as Tullojey, a place six miles distant from Panwell. The property, he said, was buried in a field near the village of Tullojey. He asked me to assist him in bringing the property to Bombay. I said I would not assist him unless I saw the property. A few days after this I went with him to Tullojey. On my arrival there I saw three other persons. I asked Ramsing who the three persons were. He said that they were his servants. They then dug up a safe. After they had taken the safe out of the ground, two other persons came, who began to enquire what we were doing. The four persons then became confused; I also became afraid and came to Bombay. After a few days Ramsing came to my house. He asked me why I had left them. I said I had left them on account of a dispute that arose at the time the two men joined us. I asked him what he and his three companions had done during my absence; when he replied that they had settled the dispute by promising to give the two other men Rs. 500. I told him I had no money. He said he had no money for his immediate expenses. I gave him small sums of money at various times, amounting in all about Rs. 100. On one occasion, about two months ago, the first prisoner, Mahadeo Bapoojee, came to my house with Ramsing. On my asking who the first prisoner was, Ramsing said he was his brother and that he had come to ask what he (Ramsing) had done concerning the treasure. These two

puttee Chatterjee v. Chunder Kaut Buttacharjee, "it appeared that Judooputtee having bought the right, title, and interest of a plaintiff in a pending suit, at an auction of Court held in execution of a decree passed against the plaintiff, applied to the Court, in which the suit was pending, to have his name substituted for that of the plaintiff." This was accordingly done by the Court, of first instance. But a Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court (Peacock, CJ. and L. S. Jackson, and Macpherson, JJ.) gave the following decision. The Hon. the Chief Justice said :—"Under Act VIII. of 1859, the Judge might possibly have allowed Judooputtee to be added as a co-plaintiff, in order that he might protect the rights which he has purchased under the execution; but I am not aware of any section in Act VIII. under which the Court was authorized to substitute Judooputtee's name for that of the original plaintiff." (IX. W. R., Civ. Rulings, p. 369.) Governed by this decision, Naghindas Brijvullubdhas would appear to have no *locus standi*.

Should the honourable Court decline to follow this precedent, Naghindas would have still one more objection to encounter.

The plaint sets forth that the defendant No. 2, Ichharam Doolub, had entered into a contract in the name of the defendant No. 1, Nurotum Nursee, with the plaintiff Purdhanbhai Alibhai to deliver to the said plaintiff a certain quantity of cotton on a certain day; that the said plaintiff had made an advance of Rs. 200 to the said defendant No. 2, Ichharam; that the said defendant failed to deliver the cotton; the plaintiff therefore prays for the recovery of the said advance of Rs. 200 and Rs. 68-12, being the amount of damages sustained in consequence of the breach of the contract. It is admittedly this claim which Naghindas has bought. Now in Framjee Ruttonjee v. Jumnadas Vajoobhai, being appeal No. 60 of 1868 in the District Court of Surat, the claim under appeal was similar to that purchased by Naghindas. Mr. G. O. Kemball, then District Judge of Surat, finding a decision in favour of the plaintiff, as follows :—"The gist of the first point laid down for determination is the interpretation to be put on the word 'debts' as it occurs in section 205 of the Civil Procedure Code, which declares what property is liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree. That section speaks of 'debts . . . belonging to the defendant, and the question is—Does the thing which the Court sold at the instance of Bimjee's judgment-creditor come within the definition? I thing not; and further think that it was not competent to the Court to attach and sell under any provision of the law *a bare legal claim to damages*. According to Bluestone, vide the new edition by Kerr, vol. 3, page 162, 'the legal acceptation of debt is a sum of money due by certain and express agreement; as by a bond for a determinate sum; a bill or note; a special bargain; or a rent reserved on a lease; where the quantity is fixed and specific and does not depend upon any subsequent valuation to settle it.' In other words, 'a debt' is, as described by Borrill, a sum of money due by certain and express agreement—that which is due to a man under any form of obligation and promise—an action to recover a debt or a certain specific sum of money.' In England amongst the diffent forms of action founded on contract is one of 'debt' which, vide Smith's Action at Law, 'may be brought, as its name imports, for the recovery of a debt payable in respect of a direct and immediate liability of a debtor to a creditor, whether due by speciality or simple contract. It also lies in all cases in which by Act of Parliament one party has a right to recover a sum *certain* from another.' Again, in the 'Garnishee Act,' which provides that all 'debts owing or accruing from a third person to the judgment-debtor, it is a rule that unliquidated damages, even after verdict, but before judgment, cannot be levied, in the case of such a claim as this the action can only in the law phrase sound in damages the amount of which must be *ascertained* before recovery, whereas in the case of a claim to a specific sum due from the debtor to the creditor the action is for a given debt, which will be effectually satisfied by the judgment that the plaintiff do recover his debt—the latter 'chose in action' has the ordinary incident of property, namely, the capability of being transferred—being the right of suing for money, which constitutes a *debt*; but the former being only a legal claim to damages has no such incident, it does not come within the ordinary legal definition of a debt, and I have of no law which renders it capable of being attached and sold in execution of a decree. I am of opinion that when an application is made to the Court under section 205 for the attachment of a debt, care should be taken to ascertain that the thing to which the application relates is in reality a debt, *i. e.*, a specific sum owing to the judgment-debtor; and if it be not, the Court in my opinion has no jurisdiction to receive the application." In Bipro Protab Sahee v. Deo Narain Roy, the Calcutta High Court (Loch and Seton-Karr, JJ.) decided "that a right to future maintenance cannot be attached." (W. R., Miscellaneous Appeals, p. 16.) In Drury v. Harschand, the same Bench also decided that a right of action is not liable to attachment." (Ibid, p. 18.) In Juggurnath Roy Chowdhry v. Kishen-Pershad Surmah, the Calcutta High Court (Loch and Macpherson, JJ.) remarked as follows :—"The decree-holder urges before us that the judgment-debtor enjoys a beneficial interest in the landed property which forms the endowment. What is the extent of the beneficial interest he cannot say; but he urges that, be it what it may, he has a right to have it sold in execution, that the judgment-debtor, after paying the necessary expenses, appropriates the remainder of the profits for his own benefit, and it is the right to receive this surplus which the creditor wishes to sell. The thing is of so uncertain a nature that to sell it would a source of constant litigation. A wholly vague and uncertain a right—the existence of which is doubtful, and the extent of which, if ascertainable, has in no degree been ascertained—cannot be sold in execution of a decree." (VII. W. R., Civ. Rulings, p. 266.)

All these decisions would also appear to show that Naghindas has boughtnothing, and therefore that he has no cause of action. His petition, therefore, should be rejected.

The High Court passed the following judgment on the above reference :—The Court is of opinion that the appellant's name cannot be inserted in place of the original plaintiff, but that he might be allowed to have his name entered as a co-plaintiff. Dated this 4th day of July 1871.

## INDIAN ITEMS.

In the course of boring for water at Simla above the Combermere Bridge the other day, a spring was tapped, which burst forth with great violence, carrying along with it enormous boulders of rock: the water under the bridge was ten feet above its usual level.

A CENTRAL STATION FOR THE CARNATIC RAILWAY.—It may be remembered that the agent for the Carnatic Railway Company lately applied to the local Municipal Commissioners to let the company have the piece of ground facing the Penitentiary gallows for a central station. The Municipality, we learn, are not disposed to part with the ground, but they have no objection to granting the company a piece of land in the "Napier Park."—*Madras Athenæum.*

SELLING ARSENIC.—Two grocers, one Hassan and his partner, were fined each twenty-five rupees by the city magistrate yesterday, for vending arsenic, without obtaining the necessary license.—*Sind News*, Aug. 17.

THE JACOBABAD FRAUDS.—We mentioned the other day that the parties implicated in the alleged frauds at Jacobabad, had moved the Suddur Court to be allowed to have their case transferred from that place. The Court reserved its decision. We now learn that it has called for the proceedings in the case. An impression is generally prevalent that the prosecution has not a leg to stand upon, and that the charge must fall through.—*Sindian*, Aug. 16.

KURRACHEE.—The sky was overcast throughout yesterday, and there was every indication of rain, but none had fallen up to a late hour last evening. The natives prognosticate a heavy downpour next month; it is to be hoped the prediction will be realized, for the excessive drought which prevails is creating sickness in a variety of forms, and enhancing the prices of the necessaries of life, which will soon be ruling at famine rates.—*Ibid.*

THE KURRACHEE DEPOT.—About a week since there was a rumour current that it was in contemplation to break up the lines of the Belooch Regiment, and quarter the men in the Kurrachee depot building. We placed no credence in the statement on the ground that the latter are altogether unsuitable for the accommodation of native sepoys. A correspondent, however, has suggested the appropriation of the quarters as offices for several of our Government officials who now charge Government with the rents of the places occupied by their establishments. With some alterations and additions, we do not see why a measure like the one suggested should not be carried out; it would save the Government in these "retrenchment times" a small sum in the item of rents, and at any rate the subject is worthy of consideration on the part of the authorities.—*Ibid.*

HYDRABAD.—We learn from Hydrabad that strict orders have been issued by the Commissioner in Sind to the authorities at that place, to prevent all communication with the ex-Jam of Lus-Beyla, who is under close surveillance, the reason assigned being that he should hold no intercourse with the people of Lus-Beyla. This precaution, it is alleged, has been deemed necessary with the view to nip in the bud incipient symptoms of disaffection which have begun to manifest themselves in that quarter, engendered as it is said to be by discontent with the existing regime, and a desire to have the ex-Jam restored to power. The station of Hydrabad is far from being healthy just now; whooping cough, measles, and small-pox prevail to an alarming extent in the camp and town. The children of the military have been prohibited from attending the Roman Catholic school, for fear of their catching and spreading the infection, and all natives are prevented from going into the camp. Almost every house in camp and town has its juvenile inmates laid up with either of the diseases mentioned. The ladies and gentlemen of the station have been making a gay week, and getting up theatrical performances. Two young ladies, we believe, intend coming down from Hydrabad shortly for the purpose of taking part in the approaching performances on the 21st in the Bijou Theatre, in aid of the school in Bath for the daughters of officers in the Indian service. The programme is described as being an exceedingly attractive one, and the numbers in Hydrabad have secured seats in the theatre.—*Ibid.*

## THE PUNJAB COMMISSION.

OFFICERS of the Punjab Commission may shortly expect to see the New Separation Scheme sanctioned and carried into effect. We are credibly informed of the following changes which will be thereby introduced, thus bringing the Punjab under almost the same *régime* as at present exists in the North-Western Provinces. The ten present Commissionerships are to be amalgamated into four, with a Sessions Judge to each existing division; Sub-Judges and Collectors to take the places of the present Deputy Commissioners; the districts to be considerably enlarged and thus reduced in numbers. The Assistant Commissioners will not be told off for the present to either special branch. Tehsildars are to be relieved of all judicial works, which will be entrusted to Suder Amins. Naib Tehsildars will be abolished.—*Pioneer.*

## THE LATE HON. JUSTICE ONOOCOOL CHUNDER MOOKERJEE.

(*Indian Mirror.*)

ANOTHER brilliant light has passed away from our community. Death has robbed us of another distinguished native gentleman. The Hon. Justice Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee, whose illness we announced yesterday, is no more. A few minutes after we had inserted the paragraph relating to his illness, the cold hand of death was upon him. The Baboo, it seems, died from rupture of the blood-vessels in the brain. He had been, we are told, suffering for a long time from frequent attacks of headache. Two days ago after having delivered a judgment in a suit, he, we understand, complained of one of these attacks which made rapid progress upon him, and at last ended fatally. He could not attend the High Court the day before yesterday. The disease of which he died, should be a warning to all our countrymen given to hard application and study, like the late Baboo Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee. He died in the prime of his life, having been a few years over forty. We cannot conceal from us the fact that native constitution is liable too soon to succumb to over-exertion.

Baboo Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee was essentially a self-made man, and his example should not be lost upon our countrymen. Though he belonged to an ancient and respectable family, he was not born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He was the son of Baboo Lukhy Narain Mookerjee, a merchant, who, it seems, left him a legacy of debt. By the dint of his natural ability, force of character and personal assiduity, he not only paid his father's debt, but built a handsome fortune for himself. Like the late Hon. Justice Sumbhoo Nath Pundit, he rose to eminence from an insignificant position. When a young man of about 25 years of age, he served in the capacity of a Nazir in the Howrah Magistrate's Court, which office he held for nearly three years. But the soul of the young man was above Nazirdom. He was of untiring industry and unflinching perseverance. He prepared himself by private study for the Pleadership Examination, or rather the Committee Examination, and successfully passed it along with his co-adjutor, Baboo Aushootosh Chatterjee of the Appellate High Court Bar. When he joined the Bar, he had no friends or patrons to back him, and the exalted position that he afterwards won, was due only to his own ability and character. Though not laying pretensions to a very high education, he, by his indefatigable exertions, strict integrity and superior intelligence, won the confidence of his clients, and soon attracted the notice of the late Baboo Prosonno Coomar Tagore, who was particularly attached to him. In course of time, he became, on the death of Baboo Kissen Kissore Ghose the Senior Government Pleader, and was appointed a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council, and at last the highest honour which a native could now expect to reach, was conferred on him by his elevation to the Bench of the local High Court.

The late Hon. Baboo Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee was a man rather of a retiring than of an obtrusive character. He never sought notoriety, and it can be emphatically said of him that his was a modest merit. To this he added a suavity of manners which won all hearts. During the brief space of time that he occupied a seat on the Bench, he made himself singularly popular both among his colleagues on the Bench as well as among the members of the Bar. The decisions that he delivered from the Bench were always marked by a rare combination of judicial acumen and freedom from bias. He never allowed his judgment to be warped by prejudice of any description whatever. He had no peculiar mood through which to view justice. He gave his decisions without reference to any extraneous circumstances whatever. He was neither democratic nor aristocratic in his tendencies. He was peculiarly free from all charge of judicial bias. He was called upon to perform. He honoured the Bench as he did the Bar. It is no wonder that the memory of such a man will be respected by all alike—whether natives or Europeans. The High Court, both on its Original and Appellate Sides was closed yesterday in honour of the memory of the deceased Judge. Mr. Justice Phear, on the Original Side of the Court, while announcing to the Bar yesterday the lamentable demise of the Hon. Baboo Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee, was, we are informed, almost overpowered by his feelings. His voice was choked by emotion, and the words uttered by him were in consequence hardly audible. The few words, however, that could be gathered were to the effect that he deeply regretted the loss of the Hon. Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee who, he said, was an ornament to the Bench and the Bar, and was a highly esteemed and respected colleague of his, and that as a mark of honour to the memory of so distinguished a member of the Bench, he should order the Court to be closed for the day.

On the Appellate Side of the Court, the officiating Chief Justice bore the following valued testimony to the worth and character of the subject of our sketch :—

*Norman, C. J.*—Baboo Unnoda Proshad Banerjee and Mr. Allan. The Court has met to sit to-day in consequence of the sad lamentable collapse, Mr. Justice Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee. I am sure that I speak the sentiments of every one of my brethren on the Bench, when I say that I feel that in losing him, the Government have lost a most valuable public servant, a Judge devoted to his duties, most calm, conscientious, laborious, honourable, and conscientious in the discharge of the functions of every-body who came before him, whether suitor or advocate. For myself personally, I have known him and esteemed him ever since I came to the country from the time I first sat in this Court, I remember well, being struck by his clear intellect, and his lucid statement of the case, a statement on which the Court could always implicitly depend. To say that he was learned is but a small thing. He was perfectly candid. He never would overstate his case, he never would put a false colour or misrepresent f cts. Independent and courageous in the highest degree, he never shrank from contending aga nst the opinion of the Court, however strongly it might be expressed against him, if he felt that the interests of justice or of his client required that he should maintain his position. His character was marked by frankness, simplicity and entire freedom from affectation. As a friend, those who knew him most esteemed him most. I have the authority of Mr. Justice Ghose, (whose absence in England is to be regretted, as knowing that during the last seven or eight months that he has sat with him, he never had a difference with him, and that he was I arn-ing day by day to value him more and more for his independence, his integrity, and that which he possessed in an eminent degree, that quality which Englishmen value above all others, the feelings of a perfect gentleman and a man of honour. I can speak of my personal intercourse and friendship with him; our conversation was always upon the same footing as if he had been of the same blood and of the same education as myself; and I always felt most thoroughly and complete sympathy with him in everything. I know, gentlemen, that you share in the feelings which I feel for the loss we have sustained, and you at the Bar who knew him better, must have loved him best. It is with deep regret that I have to make this announcement to you. Out of respect to his memory, the Court will not sit to-day.

## WHAT IS A "DOG BOX"?

IN March last a dog, the property of a gentleman living in the Punjab, was sent out from England and landed in Bombay—and there it is still. The fact is the dog is a large one, and the Traffic Manager, G. I P., declares that *he is too big to get into a dog-box*, suggesting further that the owner of the dog should *hire a horse-box for him!* Now, a horse-box from Bombay to Lahore is a matter of Rs. 250, rather more in fact than the cost of the dog's passage from England to Bombay. What, if we may ask, is the meaning of a "dog-box" on the G. I. P.? Does it mean a receptacle for *cats?* A "horse box," according to the Traffic Manager, means a receptacle for dogs—what then can a dog-box mean? Meanwhile the animal which was too much for the Company is at Bombay *and has been there for four months.*—*Pioneer.*

## THE IMPRISONMENT OF AN ENGLISHMAN IN JHEEND.

A DIFFERENT VERSION.

(*Mofussilite*, Aug. 19.)

WE have received further particulars about the incarceration of Mr. Davis and his family, and the reason why His Highness, the Raja of Jheend, took the law into his own hands by treating him in the way he did. Prior to Mr. Davis' appointment in the Jheend service, His Highness had a bandmaster by name Mr. Boodrie, on a handsome salary of Rs. 400 per mensem. For some cause or another Mr. Boodrie left which we believe he was sorry for afterwards, but has now rejoined on a smaller salary since Mr. Davis' dismissal. Mr. Davis applied for the vacant post, and his application was backed by the Commissioner. The Raja engaged Mr. Davis on a stipend of Rs. 250 per mensem with free house. Mr. Davis performed his duties to the entire satisfaction of His Highness, up to the period of this unfortunate circumstance.

His Highness having heard the bagpipes of a Highland regiment during the late durbar which was given to the Amir of Cabul, was greatly delighted at the nervous and melodious sounds of the *mussuk*, and returned to his country with the sound of the pipes ringing in his ears; anxiously waiting till he could have an opportunity of engaging a man who would be able to instruct a dozen or so of the stalwart Seiks of Jheend on the pipes, the notes of which would to the lovers of bagpipes of Caledonia to war. This opportunity after a long time occurred by a Mr. MacGregor or Gregory—we are not quite sure as to the correctness of the name—offering his services as instructor. Mr. Davis by some means or another came to hear of this, and thought of deterring Mr. MacGregor from entering His Highness' service, and so accordingly wrote, and informed him that he would be only doing himself an injury by leaving his regiment and taking service in the Jeend State, where he would be badly fed, badly housed, and badly paid. Mr. MacGregor at first believed what Mr. Davis had written to him regarding the Raja, but coming to the conclusion that a trip to Jheend would not entail a heavy loss in a pecuniary point of view, as it would be more satisfactory to himself to see H. H. *in propria persona*, put himself in light marching order, and after a few days of hard travelling arrived at Jheend. The day after his arrival, Mr. MacGregor was summoned before His Highness; we will not give verbatim the conversation which took place between H. H. and Mr. MacGregor, but suffice to say that he was not engaged by the Raja and very likely after what he had heard from Mr. Davis, he did not much care to be engaged. At the termination of the interview H. H. ordered a bullut of a doosha and 200 rupees to be given to Mr. MacGregor. On this being intimated to him he was quite taken aback questioning whether his informant had not misinformed him about the treatment which he had received from the Raja. But he was soon relieved from this state of dilemma by the appearance of the doosha and 200 rupees, the former of which he put under his arm and the latter he carefully dropped into his pocket. 'Twas now that the secret was revealed which was done unintentionally. Mr. MacGregor told the Baboo, who of course is an English scholar, that Mr. Davis had written to him when he was in Allahabad and advised him not to enter the Raja's service as he would be badly fed, badly housed, and badly paid, confirming what he said by producing Mr. Davis' letter and handing it to the Baboo for his perusal. The Baboo showed the letter to His Highness. Mr. Davis was then sent for and confessed that he was the writer of the letter, and his motive for so doing was simply to deter Mr. MacGregor from entering H. H.'s service, as he was afraid lest his own services may be dispensed with. The Raja on hearing this ordered a guard to be placed over Mr. Davis and his property, which was simply to impress on his mind that he was not worthy of the confidence which H. H. had reposed in him. The Raja has, we hear, ordered Mr. Davis to be released and his property to be restored to him. The above is a succinct account of the affair, and we refrain from giving any further comments, as we had already touched on the subject in our last issue.

## OUR OWN PEOPLE.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

THE *Asiatic* notices a letter signed "Loafer," which went the rounds of the Indian Press some weeks ago, and begins to contemplate the possibility that in the great reaction in favour of the more extended employment of natives in Government offices there is some danger that Europeans may be neglected!

Making every allowance for an inevitable proportion of vagabond Europeans to whom the term "loafer" is alone applicable, and who can be made amenable to special legislation only—men who have the ineradicable vice of vagrancy—the daily increasing number of distressed European and countryborn Christians is a disgrace to our civilization and rule, and should be matter of grave concern to those men in power who have for some years past systematically fostered the native, to the exclusion of other claimants for official employment who by nationality and creed should naturally have a first lien upon our sympathies whenever a course of action clearly consistent with duty will admit the exercise of sympathy at all.

We believe the relative positions of the chartered and adventurer classes of Englishmen in this country are unique. We do not anywhere read of a dominant power allowing its own kindred to suffer deep and wide distress while the field of occupation naturally belonging to them is gradually but certainly being closed by their own countrymen in favour of a class artificially nurtured to supersede these humbler members of the dominant caste in their own labour market.

Through the length and breadth of India we find all Government situations of moderately respectable emoluments, of say Rs. 200 to Rs. 600 a month in the hands of natives forcibly trained up to a certain point for the lame discharge of routine duties, on salaries that a few years ago would not have entered their wildest dreams—and all their spare energy is devoted to the introduction of their bhai-bunds, and to intrigue against the few remaining Europeans under whom their fathers were well content to be subordinate; while the European and East Indian employés are grudged a mere subsistence in the posts for which they are eminently proved to be desirable. In any sort of sympathy shown to our own people by the heads of departments? Far from it; at every revision or temporary reduction of establishment some unfortunate Europeans are selected as the victims, and, as inevitably, when corresponding increase is necessary the vacant place is filled up by any native who can, with a show of decency, be declared fit to occupy it. The consequence is that India is overstocked with educated men and their families in direst want, and those yet remaining on the establishments are desponding and demoralized, waiting the day of their own degradation, and unless a man has near connections in power, or is questionably blessed with an attractive wife who can keep a good hold of the skirts of society, his chances of a respectable livelihood are poor indeed.

And this state of things is now extended to the railways, where we find Baboos of no particular excellence filling posts of 300 to 500 a month, at least five times as much as their services are worth, while Europeans are daily turned back with the stock reply "No vacancy."

If any one doubts the existence of hundreds of good men being in actual distress for the bare necessaries of life, let him advertise in the Calcutta and Bombay papers when he next has a vacancy of 200 a month to bestow. Let him enquire into the qualifications and antecedents and present condition of applicants as known perhaps only to the clergyman and the doctor and the landlord of their cheap lodging house, and see what hope there is for dinner to-day, enquire how long it is since the children were taken away from school, whether he and his wife can muster up decent apparel to go to church in. Let him ask, where are the house servants, and what has become of the furniture and plenishing, and then let the man most in his last employ, and how is it the department has not yet been able to make room for his return?

Be it remembered that it is only in the service of the British Government and of the railways under its control that this disability is allowed to operate against the European. If a merchant, a shopkeeper, a shipping clerk, a warehouseman, or a salesman, or any other servant in whom it is necessary that honesty and efficiency should go hand in hand, he invariably obtains the services of a European. The very shopkeepers know that their profits would be pilfered away and their home secrets betrayed were they to depend on native salesmen and clerks, and it is owing to unnatural competition and not to the illiberality of private employers that stipends become yearly less and less.

We write confidently on this subject, as we know many good men in authority who deplore the daily deteriorating condition of their Anglo-Indian countrymen and look upon it as a national evil. If any words of ours would induce one of these to apply the remedy that lies in his own power we shall not have written in vain. If in one or two departments a class of appointments requiring high principle and industry were rendered accessible to Europeans and East Indians only, a beginning would be made, and a national scandal in some degree alleviated. Ordinary native promotion should be peremptorily withheld until the crowd of deserving Europeans are restored to the means of subsistence in exchange for their labour. At present, shame, which is the natural attendant of English poverty, throws over some sort of mantle to cover the lives and acts of things is allowed to continue we must look with apprehension on the effects it will produce on the half educated disaffected European class, in a new generation whose influence for good or for evil a very few years will be sufficient to bring into prominent regard.

We trust that this amiable tendency to pet and educate the lower class of natives, to transfer them from the bazaars to the Secretariat and to drive British-born subjects from public employ to obscurity and destitution, may yet receive attention from the Parliamentary Committee. When the evil comes to be *forced* upon the authorities it will be too late to apply a remedy.

## THE PUNJAB AND DELHI RAILWAY.

(*Pioneer.*)

MANY and bitter complaints have reached us of the indifference to the convenience of intending visitors to Simla shown by the Punjab and Delhi Railway. Travellers arrive at Sarunpore, and as the railway can take them no further, naturally ask the authorities at the railway station how they are to proceed, but can obtain neither information nor advice. It may be said that it is no part of the duty of a station master to furnish information on any matter beyond the affairs of his station, but it is very discreditable to the management of the railway that there should be no *notice to travellers* placarded in the railway station stating the modes of progress available to supply in part the *laches* of the railway itself. But whether the authorities are sufficiently desperate, or helplessly bewildered by the multitudes of Europeans at railway they exhibit a cynical inaction, which under the circumstances is passive obstruction. It might have been expected that the management would have endeavoured to atone for failure in the performance of its own task by anxiety to diminish as much as possible the resulting inconvenience to the public, but it would seem that such expectation is in no degree fulfilled. Travellers arriving at Saharunpore are left simply to make their own arrangements. It may be raining in torrents, or there may be a blistering sun—you may arrive an hour past noon, or an hour past midnight—but there is no one to assist or advise you for love or money. The traveller must start off into the station, to the hotel, the first office, or the dâk bungalow (unless he happen to have friends in Saharunpore), there to inquire what proceedings are open to him for getting on to Umballa. A correspondent at Saharunpore tells us that the present means of progress are three. The first and by far the best is by *trolly*; but this is a matter of great favour, depending on an acquaintance with, or powerful introduction to, the Railway Engineers of that portion of the line. The second is by *horse dâk*, laid out *from Umballa*. The route taken is from Saharunpore to Kurnaul and thence to Umballa. The price at present for a whole gharri is said to be Rs. 100, and the journey is said to be done in 30 hours on the average. With regard to this method it may be doubted whether the difficulty is not save time and trouble, and perhaps money, by taking their dâk-gharri from Delhi—thus recurring to precisely the old barbarism from which we vainly hoped Messrs. Brassey and Co. had rescued us. The third plan is by *dooly*, direct from Saharunpore to Umballa. The distance is about 60 miles, the charge for a single dooly Rs. 32, and the time occupied about 22 hours. Luggage of course must be carried by cabars or banghy-burdars, at a charge of Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 per man. The road from Umballa to Kalka presents little difficulty; but Government is much to blame for not publishing daily reports of the comparative practicability of the two routes, the old and new roads from Kalka to Simla.

## INDIAN GRAVES.

(*Madras Times*, Aug. 19.)

WHAT is the state generally of a graveyard in India? In an up-country station a piece of land is selected, sometimes near the church, if there is one in the place; but generally on the outskirts of the dirtiest suburb. A high wall is built round it, and the place is left to the care of a native sexton, who, in many cases, receives no regular pay, but only the fees or presents that are given him for digging graves. The state of such a graveyard may well be conceived. Rank grass, broken gravestones, and at sometimes of the year cows and buffaloes feeding, are the things that meet our eyes. A more dreary desolate place than a graveyard in the mofussil it is not easy to conceive. Something like it must have existed in Italy in the time of Dante; for some of the scenes described in the "Inferno" are said to have been drawn from the places where his countrymen buried their dead. If he had lived in India at the present time, he might have found something to describe. We have seen many of these places in the mofussil, and though some were a little better kept than others, there was the same characteristic about all of them. The places in which our countrymen are laid to rest for ever are miserable and unequalled in the extreme. Neither are burying places in the presidency town kept as they ought to be. They are better looked after, it is true, than the same places up-country; but this is not saying much. There is a similar want of care and interest. There is no order about the tombs, and the two graveyards are terribly over-crowded. We visited a large graveyard in this place a short time ago, and found cows tied up, and toddy-drawers mounting the trees and carrying on their business as coolly as if they had been in the middle of a jungle. How is this? The principal reason is, we fancy, is that Englishmen remain for so short a time in any one place in this country, that they do not consider it their duty to stir in the matter. It is very rarely that an Englishman looks upon himself as a regular inhabitant of a place, and though he may feel grieved that those dearest to him should be laid to rest in such vile places, he thinks he can do nothing in the matter. Whose duty is it, we would ask, to look after these places? Plainly that of Government. Most of the people buried, especially in the mofussil, were either Government servants, or their families; and such being the case, we have a right to look for some care to be taken of their last resting places. It is painful to see the tombs of brave men broken down and trodden on by any one who chooses to enter the graveyard. Some public servant ought to be appointed in every cantonment to look after these places, and a certain small sum might be set apart for this purpose. If this were done, a public disgrace would be swept away.

## THE ISOLATION OF SIMLA.

THE late heavy rains have supplied the party opposed to the Government migration to Simla with a new argument. During the past week postal communication with the seat of Government was seriously interrupted. For nearly forty-eight hours it was entirely cut off, and now for eight or nine days an extraordinary delay of some two days has existed; that is to say, the *Pioneers* which formerly arrived in Simla on Wednesday are not now delivered at that place until Friday, while the mails from the Punjab are still more seriously behindhand. But not only are the mails delayed; on Thursday last telegraphic communication was destroyed by the posts in the river Ghuggur being washed away. This damage is now repaired, but for upwards of twelve hours direct communication was impracticable. While Simla was in easy postal and we may say instantaneous telegraphic communication with every part of India, we were not numbered among her enemies. But when, as has now happened, and as may happen again at any time, she has been totally isolated from the plains for many hours together, the aspect of the case alters entirely. Whatever the cost may be the Supreme Government must be kept within easy access of the executive power—communication between the brain and the muscles must not be interrupted. Fancy the Queen, the Houses of Parliament, and the public offices of Downing Street and Pall Mall, being lost for some days amid the clouds which cap Ben Nevis or Snowdon! —*Pioneer.*

## ENGLISH LADIES IN INDIA.

BY ONE OF THEM.

(*Pioneer.*)

IT is not often in this country that a lady ventures to raise her voice through the press, though in England she contributes the small portion to the daily literature of the day. Every paper that we have out here deals mostly with subjects connected with men's lives and work, and seems to treat every question, even social ones, from the point of view which would strike a man only. Perhaps, therefore (if only for love of variety), the following, giving a lady's opinions upon matters chiefly social, will be read with patience :—

Women in this country have very few opportunities of either impressing or expressing their views, and I do not think that any subject will be the worse for being considered in a different light occasionally. One of the chief things that must strike and disgust Englishwomen in this country is how completely the lives they live out here are misunderstood by their countrymen in England. There they most seriously believe in the typical Anglo-Indian lady as represented in "Peregrine Pultenay," or by Mrs. General Baynes, or by the Judge's wife in "Curry and Rice"—the companion portrait in fact to the Anglo-Indian "Nabob" of the days of Clive and Hastings; nor is it to be wondered at that this belief should exist, when such men as Thackeray and Kaye are the exponents of the like. The most extraordinary and unaccountable part of the matter is that almost every Indian lady who writes a book—and who must know better, and think better of her class—always represents her in the form of the same low and libellous type; probably only because the writer is utterly wanting in originality, and is unable to tread out of the track which has been made plain for her by the distinguished models she unconsciously copies. Although these books must be almost purely amusing to read at home, they unfortunately impress people who know no better with the belief that the portraiture is life-like and true, which it is even out here, but the amusement is greatly alloyed by a sense of shame and indignation at the caricature, which so lowers the respect in which English ladies in India are held by their countrymen as to be, for my part, still more keenly our delicacy and refinement uninjured; may still be faithful wives, tender and devoted mothers, kind and true friends. So may we hope to influence them to some great and lasting good, and to give hope in time to free them from the seclusion of the zenana and from the superstition of their own faith; and so shall our names be loved and honoured as household words in their homes and on their hearths.

I have given more time to this part of my subject than I intended, and I must apologize for having been carried away by the interest of it. If I were to enumerate the many ways and means by which our lives out here might be made more useful or interesting, I could fill many pages of your paper, but I have intruded enough as it is upon its columns.

L. C. G.

## THE AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

(FROM JEAN RENAUD & CO.'S NEW ORLEANS PRICE CURRENT OF JULY 8.)

WEEK'S receipt 76,000 bales, of which 31,000 American; sales 122,000 bales, of which 14,000 for export and 33,000 to speculators; stock 715,000, of which 424,000 American; afloat 444,000, of which 103,000 American.

The offerings of Foreign Exchange have been extremely limited, while under the course of bills and gold at New York rates have advanced ¼ @ ½ per cent on Friday's figures. With light supplies and a fair demand Domestic has continued firm at ⅜ per cent premium for bank checks on New York, against the same on Friday.

The weather has been warm and clear throughout the week, until yesterday when we were visited by a timely and heavy shower. Nothing of much interest has been reported from the country but the accounts generally are more encouraging. It is manifest, however, that although in some localities the cotton may recover from the effects of previous protracted cold and wet spell, in others the plant looks weak and yellow, with little promise of anything like an average yield in the diminished area planted. In this connection we note that yesterday Washington telegrams report that the "Agricultural Bureau are receiving voluminous reports, but will not be able to compute them and make a full approximation until the latter part of next week. It is stated, however, that the returns received regarding cotton continue unfavourable, being precisely similar in character to those used in making last month's calculation.

We also learn that the New Orleans Cotton Exchange will be prepared by the latter part of the month to publish a second crop report up to about the 15th instant.

The river has fallen 16 inches since our last and is now 7 feet 11 inches below high water mark.

The receipts proper during the past week exhibit an increase over last week's of 1,176 bales, and over last year's of 3,735.

## VIEWS OF MARRIED LIFE IN "SOUTHSEA, PORTSMOUTH, AND SUCH PLACES."

IN a recent trial for bigamy at the Dorset assizes, the morals of Southsea hardly appeared to advantage, and we fear that the decision of the judge is not likely to improve matters in the future. Charlotte Clark was indicted for feloniously intermarrying with Robert Caunt, described as "a tall and handsome sergeant of the Royal Marines," knowing her former husband to be alive. The prosecuting husband and the witnesses seemed to look upon the affair as quite venial because of the reiterated assertions of the young woman that she did not like Clark, and that as he had married another woman she felt free to marry another man. Mrs. Green, a witness for the prosecution, admitted that she had attended the second marriage, and though knowing that the first husband was alive, did not interfere. The Judge remarked to the jury that they "had a pretty good picture before them as to the views of married life held in the neighbourhood of Southsea, Portsmouth, and such like places." Turning to the woman, he said, "It is clear that you are a thoroughly immoral woman, that you do not care with whom you live, and that you will morally ruin that child (a girl) of yours. It appears, too, that you are an actress. You pretend to be fastidious, and to object to the paint, and powder. The jury having brought in a verdict of guilty, the judge said to the accomplished criminal, "You have committed a crime against the law, and must be punished slightly. He supposed that now she would cry." The sentence—two days' imprisonment—was tantamount to a release, as the woman had already been two days in prison. A large number of ladies were present at this trial, and they can have no difficulty in knowing the exact light in which the institution of polyandry is regarded by the law of England.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

## THE AGINCOURT.

(*Times*, July 18.)

THE Agincourt is on her way home, and on her arrival a strict inquiry will be held into the accident which nearly deprived the British Navy of one if its most splendid ships. Since the loss of the ill-fated Captain no occurrence has produced so painful an impression. The facts are as follow :—There lies at the distance of about three quarters of a mile from the shore, on the Spanish side of the Bay of Gibraltar, a rock called the Pearl, the highest point of which is about ten feet under water. This rock, which is, of course, a great danger to navigation, is as well known to seamen as the Rock of Gibraltar itself. Lying at the south-west corner of the Bay, in the track of vessels making for or coming from the Atlantic, the Pearl Rock has been notorious ever since we have been established in its neighbourhood. It need hardly be said that every precaution has been taken to insure the safety of vessels. The instructions to mariners are precise, the bearings are accurately laid down, and the Gibraltar lighthouse has been improved with a view to provide specially against the danger. Vessels coming into or leaving the Bay see a red light if they are in a line with the Pearl; when they are clear of danger they see a white light. But with common care, an accident should be impossible; for a ship has only to give the shore a rather wide berth, which is easy enough, as the Straits are nine miles in breadth at their narrowest point.

On Saturday, the 1st of July, a bright sunny day, six vessels of the Channel Fleet, under the command of two Admirals, left Gibraltar. The ships were the Minotaur, Agincourt, Northumberland, Warrior, Monarch, and Hercules. The Minotaur carried the flag of Vice-Admiral Wellesley, who was in command; the Agincourt that of Rear-Admiral Wilmot. The Agincourt is an immense armour-plated vessel of 6,621 tons, and 1,350 horse power, carrying 28 heavy guns. She is commanded by Captain Henry Beamish, who is held by the laws of the service primarily responsible for her safety. The ships steamed in two divisions to the westward. The port division, that furthest from the shore, was led by the Minotaur, the starboard division by the Agincourt. At 11 o'clock on this fine morning, in rounding the western point of the Bay of Gibraltar, the Agincourt struck on the Pearl Rock, and there she remained for three days in the greatest danger. It is this unaccountable accident, which seems hardly consistent with the exercise of ordinary care, that must now form the subject of inquiry.

Captain Beamish, as we have said, must, in the first place be called to account for the accident to his vessel. To the captain belongs the full responsibility for the navigation of the ship, and when he finds that he is approaching a dangerous spot, it is his duty to act upon his own judgment, whatever the general orders of the admiral in command may be. Nothing, therefore, that may be urged in the present case respecting the course of the squadron can be pleaded by him in excuse for running his ship on the rock in broad daylight and fine weather. But it remains to be considered whether others may not justly be held answerable with him. From the accounts received, it seems that the whole squadron was steaming much too near the shore. For keeping close in land there was not the smallest necessity. They had the whole breadth from the European to the African shore before them, and were not obliged to round the south-western promontory of the Bay in such a manner as to near the rock. Yet we have it on the testimony of an eyewitness that as soon as the squadron had proceeded southward to the entrance of the Bay, its course was altered to the westward and the Agincourt immediately struck. When this occurred, the port division, with the flagship Minotaur,—that is, the division fur

## THE DEATH-RATE OF ENGLAND.

It is disappointing to find that after all our efforts we have in the course of a generation made no impression upon the death-rate of England—on the contrary it is higher than it was. This is our reading of a table recently issued by the Registrar-General. The average estimated population of England and Wales for the three years 1840-1-2 was 15,929,000; the yearly death-rate, 22 per 1,000 of population. This is the earliest datum of the return before us. Skipping four years, we come upon the average of the seven years 1847-53, when the population was 17,750,000, and the death-rate from all causes 22·9, or nearly 1 per 1,000 above 1840-1-2—an increase which was probably due to the potato famine. In the eight years 1854-61 the mean annual population was 19,348,000, the death-rate 22·1, thus touching the lowest ratio of the series, that of 1840-1-2. During the eight years which terminated in 1869, the population was estimated at 21,233,000 on the annual average, and the death-rate at 22·6, or 0·6 per 1,000 higher than twenty-five years earlier. The number and ratio of deaths from small-pox are given for the same periods, and it is not a little remarkable that the period of highest mortality from small-pox was that of the lowest death-rate when all causes were reckoned. During the twenty-six years of which we have record in this return, by far the highest with respect to small-pox was that of 1840, against which 10,434 deaths are entered. It is obvious that this disease fluctuates enormously. The lowest years were 1861—deaths, 1,320; 1862—deaths, 1,628; and 1869, when the deaths amounted to 1,565. The deaths from small-pox in 1870 rose to 2,580, and there the account stops. Taking the periods in order, the average mortality from small-pox has moved in an upward direction, so far as ratio is concerned, to that of the general mortality. Thus, in 1840-2 the rate was 0·41 per 1,000 of population. We observe that 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846 are omitted because "the deaths from small-pox in England and Wales were not separately abstracted." In 1847-1853 it was 0·60, in 1854-1861 it was 0·17, and in 1862-1869 it was 0·18 per 1,000 population. The record does not look brighter for the metropolis. Here, however, the first average is struck for the fourteen years 1840-1853, when the death-rate from all causes was 24·2 per 1,000. During 1854-1861 it fell back, being for that period 23·8 on the average, to rise much higher during the eight following years, 1862-1869, when it reached 24·6, or 0·4 above the first term of fourteen years. Dr. Farr often reminds us that 17 per 1,000 is the natural death-rate of a healthy district. Comparing this with these last ratios, we discover the enormous waste of life in the metropolis. The highest number of deaths from small-pox occurred in 1844, when 1,804 were registered; in 1869 the deaths amounted to 275. The death-rates from this disease corresponding to the respective periods set out above were 0·40, 0·23, and 0·30.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

## PARTIES AT THE VATICAN.

("DAILY NEWS" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

ROME, July 14.

NOT a few amongst your readers, I apprehend, must feel desirous to learn, on good and reliable data, what at this precise moment are the feelings, what the language and bearing, of the venerable occupant of the Vatican. It is impossible not to regard his position with mingled curiosity and compassion. There have been ancient Roman emperors, the promise of whose early years when first assuming the Imperial purple was one of hope, of happiness, of virtue, but whose names have come down to posterity, darkened with the memory of every vice. There have been modern French Kings to whom the confiding fondness of their subjects gave in youth the title of well-beloved, and who half a century later were carried to the grave amidst the contempt and execration of their people. But what have even these vicissitudes of fame been, when compared with the changes in the universal opinion of his own countrymen, who a quarter of a century ago hailed the advent of this Priest-King as a new epoch in the history of Rome, of Italy, of Catholic Christendom, nay, of the whole human race? Now, unsympathisingly, exultingly they behold the King stripped of his power and treat with scorn the uses made by the priest of the power still left at his command. Surely the feelings of the individual who has thus passed from one pole to the other of popular estimate and judgments must be not a little curious. One is tempted to ask; does he feel for himself in the same degree—in anything like the same degree—in which others, even strangers, even those whom he deems his enemies, cannot help feeling for him?

Now, the plain, undisguised fact—I give it as I have received it from sources in which I place the most implicit confidence, and of which the value has on many occasions during the last four years been tested by your readers—the plain undisguised fact is, that his Holiness Pope Pius IX., making every allowance for his advanced age, never was in better health and never in better spirits than he finds himself at the present moment. But I am afraid the estimable and devout members of the various Catholic deputations who repaired to Rome to pay their homage on the occasion of the Jubilee, will derive little satisfaction when they learn the real cause of the satisfaction of the Pope. It is one of a purely personal nature. It is one which could only be cherished by a person to whom the success or failure of his own personal schemes and plans has been an object of greater importance—just because purely and personally his—than the most momentous mundane objects and interests of the vast spiritual fold of which he claims to be the shepherd. The same Pope Pius is twitting and taunting the more Ultramontane of the venerable members of the Sacred College—those who have been urging him to pursue reactionary courses—after the following fashion:—"You see what it has all come to—just as I told you, just as I never ceased to predict—you insisted on my abjuring my early liberal policy, and now you see the result. I hope your hearts are gladdened with it. But go on, venerable brethren, you shall have it all your own way. You shall have another syllabus, another encyclical letter; but recollect, venerable brethren, that all along this has been your policy, not mine. It is by you that such calamities have been brought upon the Church and upon the world." Now it may not give a very exalted idea of the magnanimity of Pius IX. to learn that such is his daily style of conversation; but it is not the less the simple fact. In this way a wish-wash-minded man can always find or make himself at ease, whatever turn the affairs of the Church may take. If they are flourishing, this flourishing state redounds to the glory of Pius the Pontiff. If they dwindle and fade away, this deplorable state of decay illustrates the foresight of Pius the Prophet, and recalls by contrast the days of Pius the Reformer. It is a species of Papal chuck-farthing on the conditions of the shrewd juvenile gamester—"heads I win, tails you lose." It must not be supposed, however, that the daily indulgence in this very peculiar self-gratulation calls forth no murmurs and remonstrances at the Vatican. The collapse of the temporal power has sorely damped the spirits of the Infallibilists, and has greatly raised the courage of those who with varying degrees of frankness and vigour were opposed to the last Papal move. Cardinals and Monsignori, whose opposition was of a mitigated character, whilst the strong current of Ultramontane passion ran in full tide, and whose opposition was mitigated by the supposed necessity of sinking minor differences in the interests of the temporal power, take now another view of the question with the Italian Government definitively established in Rome. These cardinals and Monsignori having no longer any reason to be silent are speaking out. The temporal power is gone. What if the spiritual authority in Bavaria and Austria, in the Rhine provinces, in many a French diocese, should share the same fate? The Liberal party in the Vatican are desirous of warding off this mischief. They are at present doing everything in their power to make Pius IX.—if not absolutely retrace his steps—that would be too great, too public, too signal a humiliation—at least slacken speed, and no longer bound on with such a steep and dangerous path which he has been lately treading. Should their efforts prove altogether unsuccessful they will openly side with Döllinger and Father Hyacinthe. These are no vague and idle dreams—they are the plain, straightforward assurances of great Catholic churchmen by whom such a course is regarded as the sole means capable, if not of saving St. Peter's barque, at least of constructing such a raft or lifeboat as may enable them to reach the shore in safety. Nor must it be forgotten that these men have their own personal jealousies and vanity and ambition, of which the hopes and aims are menaced by the attitude of the Pope, and by the new administrative instruments at his disposal for giving effect to his schemes, his desires, or it may be his mere caprice. It is well known that he proposes by a special bull, possessing the sanction of his newly assumed personal infallibility, to overrule and override the ancient usages of the Sacred College. By the exercise of this new authority he will nominate his successor. Cardinal Patrizi is designated as such, and the Cardinal will be authorised to assume at once the Papal tiara without the regular summoning and legal formalities of a conclave. Cardinal Patrizi is already associated by the Pope in the cares of the present, as preparatory to those of his own future Government. It may perhaps interest the author of "Sartor Resartus" to be informed that amongst the most pressing anxieties of the future Pontiff at the present moment is the idea of so completely remodelling the dress of the clergy, both secular and regular, that it shall no longer associate the persons of the wearers with the memories of mediæval times, but place them, in outward garb at least, on a footing not greatly different from the rest of their fellow-citizens.

## THE ENGLISH LOAFER.

(*Spectator*, July 22.)

THE *Daily News* of Thursday contained a curiously suggestive letter from a pauper. The man, George Atkins Brine, originally a charity-boy at Sherborne, Dorsetshire, and now a pauper in the workhouse there, had excited the curiosity of one of the Secretaries to the Charity Organization Society, who induced him to write out a short account of himself and his career. The man, at bottom a cynical humourist, accustomed to trade on his education as a begging-letter writer, jumped at the opportunity, and produced a document which probably conceals a good deal, but is as full of character as if it had been invented by De Foe or Smollett. He had been educated, as we said, at the Charity School of Sherborne, and was then apprenticed to a butcher there; but soon found, as he says, that "more was to be got without work than with," and so took deliberately to the trade of vagabond, rogue, impostor, sponge, upon all men with a penny. Sometimes he tried a wandering trade, not bad in itself, that of assistant to a Cheap Jack, and occasionally he lived as pedlar or quack doctor's man; but his regular business was begging under one disguise or another, as butcher, currier, sailor, begging-letter writer, and even preacher—in which last "lay" his difficulty was a tendency to grin visibly at himself in the pulpit—and his regular recreation was the workhouse or the gaol. *He* has been in prison upwards of a hundedr times and in every county of England except two, has passed years in workhouses, and has altogether preyed upon the public for fifty years. He reads, it is said, whenever he can get a chance in out-of-the-way literature, writes verses, and has a turn for epigrammatic sarcasm, calling his razors, for example, Peter Pindar's. There is a whine of unreal repentance in his letter which tempts us to endorse his own opinion, that he richly deserves hanging, but we suspect the whine is accidental, a reminiscence of his trades as preacher and begging-letter writer, and no part of his real character, and that we have here a true vagabond, hopeful, resourceful, and original, an Edie Ochiltree, without virtues or sobriety, and specially without that self-respect derived from the thought that having been a soldier for years, he had done his quantum of work in the world, and *earned* a right to a pension from the right-feeling public.

How comes G. A. Brine? It is all very well to say, as the Alliance people would say, that he was ruined by drink; or, as most overseers would say, by idleness; or, as the clergy would say, by want of religion; but there must be something more. Irreligious men very often are very great accumulators, have heavy balances with their bankers, and live lives of intense respectability and this man is on that side by no means a hopeless case. He is clearly not ashamed of himself, as he says he is, being cynically tickled by his own shamelessness, and by the folly of the public in believing "so consummate a liar as I was;" but still there is an element of truthfulness in him, he is evidently proud of never having been convicted of larceny or any heavier crime, and he denounces the quack doctors he served because they over-step a moral line still defined in his own mind, and are not merely impostors, but "manslaughtering homicides,"—a true charge, we believe, against some of the country herbalists, whose gains are principally obtained from the sale of drugs to procure abortion. Drunken Brine certainly was, for a charge of 'drunk and disorderly' was his regular method of getting into prison; but he is hale and hearty at fifty-nine, and contemplates a stroll of a few hundred miles whenever his friend the late master of Sherborne Workhouse settles down in a new situation. Nor is his disease idleness, as commonly understood. The true idler, the man to whom work is hateful, does nothing but beg, will starve sooner than toil for a day; but this man was resourceful and enterprising, and refused no life on account of the call it made upon his energies. No work is more severe than that of a Cheap Jack, or itinerant pedlar, or racecourse swindler, and Brine seems to have quitted these trades for cadging simply because the "boundless benevolence" and imbecility of the British public make begging so exceedingly profitable a trade. It is but a few weeks since a cadger at Bagshot was heard complaining that "times were getting werry 'ard," for "he had'at for the last three days made above seven shillin' a day." A life like Brine's is not an easy one. A man of that sort goes perpetually to prison or the workhouse, and boasts of it; but he does not, all the same, cordially like those refuges, with their prohibition of tobacco and drink, their discipline, and their occasional dose of labour. No work could be much harder or worse requited than Brine's, but then it was irregular, and in that lay its charm. A horror of regular work, of its monotony, of its persistent demand upon time, is very widely diffused, so widely indeed that we often doubt whether it is not universal, and the origin of the idea that labour came upon the world as a curse. The dislike is not the dislike of effort—effort is to most men pleasant—but of effort to be made at stated times fixed by the will of another or by circumstances, of a sort of slavery which even appears to some minds to involve humiliation a loss of independence, and therefore of self-respect. The man who feels this impulse, more especially if he is poor and stung by the sense that he also ought to accept the yoke, looks upon regular toil, however elevated its kind, as a "mill-horse round" and at heart holds the horse in scorn, wanting in spirit and enterprise for not emancipating himself from a tyranny which, as he says, deprives him of the command of his own time and of the mastery of himself. The feeling forms an element in the character of the country gentleman, as well as of the vagabond, and is one of several reasons why the comparatively profitless position of a farmer on a large scale is still so eagerly sought. Any position indeed, which will gratify it is an object of desire, more especially to the class which has no other alternative except monotonous daily labour, while many rather than not obtain it will fling the idea of comfort, as Englishmen understand it, to the winds. They want change, excitement, amusement, not a daily or weekly repetition of the same call to labour; and if they have no property, they get it, as George Brine has done, at the cost of a life of almost perpetual suffering. In England, owing, perhaps, to the dreariness of our cities as compared with the country, city-born men are comparatively free from the passion, but there is not a village in England without specimens belonging to almost every grade, men who are utterly useless in civilization, whose one chance is to be found in the huge blunder made by so many vagabond lads, that "the sea" or the Army, or the Colonies will enable them to gratify their dominant propensity to loaf through life labouring only when they themselves please. The tramp's temptation, incessant change of scene and incident and association, affects them also; but their grand motive, sometimes invisible, but more often visible to themselves, is the horror of regularity, of "monotony," of confinement," of "being driven to labour," whether by persons or by circumstances, "like cattle." A pound a day would not tempt George Brine to continuous work of the same kind in the same place, and there are hundreds of Brines in far higher positions, men who often with great properties shrink from regular work with perfect loathing, and become by degrees mere idlers, content if they can but feel that the disposal of their time rests with themselves, but never except incidentally disposing of it. Without property in civilized countries they are ruined, but in uncivilized lands they either make others work, their captives, slaves, or women, or work like Red Indians or Australians, just when effort will give them food by hunting, fishing, or stealing from a more provident neighbour. If in civilized countries they overstep the law, the judge who condemns them always says that their energies properly directed might have given them competence; but it is not competence they are seeking, but the one thing inconsistent with complete liberty, the power of choosing the time, place, and manner of doing the little work they choose to do. George Brine, as revealed in his letter, must have succeeded as a butcher, but did not want to succeed as a butcher, but as a vagabond, working, and working hard, by fits, when afraid of hunger, but on the greater part of his life loafing along, getting his bread by any swindle that promised excitement and daily change.

What is the cure? There is none. The loafer, once conscious that he is a loafer, necessarily crushes down the sense of duty either to himself or others, and that once gone, the backbone of English character is gone too, and there is no hope save in Emerson's frightful thought that God has doomed every man to be useful to his kind, and in this world by decreeing that when he is dead he must fertilize his burial-place. No teaching can overcome the charm of vagabondage, and no legislation, not even that of Henry VIII., which inflicted stripes and death, has ever succeeded in extirpating it. The Sioux will die of starvation sooner than toil continuously, and the difference between Brine and the Sioux is only this,—that the former with cynical introspection can analyze on paper the steps of his own mischievous career, and that he does not, like the Sioux or the dilettante Peer, think it at heart a very noble one.

## "THE RUSSIANS ON THE BOSPHORUS."*

(*Pall Mall Budget*, July 28.)

How many of our younger statesmen and diplomatists have heard of the once famous mission of Muravief of Kars to Mehemet Ali, of the battle of Homs, of the Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi, of the occupation of the Bosphorus forty years ago by a Russian corps? And how many of them can lighten their darkness by a study of the remarkable book we are going to notice, a book which, if the "Memoirs of De Retz" were called a breviary of revolution, ought to be called a breviary of diplomacy? We blame neither our senators nor our diplomatists—least of all the latter, who, if the testimony of one of the most brilliant of their body before the House of Commons' Committee be correct, do well, like Sir Andrew Agnecheek, to bestow their time not in the tongues, but in fencing, dancing, and bear-baiting. General Muravief is said to have left a complete set of memoirs of his life, and this is the first published instalment. A more instructive "prologus of the omen coming on" in Eastern Europe could hardly be imagined. The General's knowledge of persons and things was complete, and he was likewise a consummate literary artist. His swift, terse, picturesque style shows that in the hands of a master the imposing though cumbrous and inclastic periods of his native tongue may take the clearness and vivacity of French. Then his whole manner has a certain frankness and freshness, as of icy Siberian gales, by whose grateful, bracing breath it is pleasant to air the emasculate, Byzantine notions of "the shady side of Pall-mall." A pound a day would not tempt George Brine to continuous work of the same kind in the same place, and there are hundreds of Brines in far higher positions, men who often with great properties shrink from regular work with perfect loathing, and become by degrees mere idlers, content if they can but feel that the disposal of their time rests with themselves, but never except incidentally disposing of it. Without property in civilized countries they are ruined, but in uncivilized lands they either make others work, their captives, slaves, or women, or work like Red Indians or Australians, just when effort will give them food by hunting, fishing, or stealing from a more provident neighbour. If in civilized countries they overstep the law, the judge who condemns them always says that their energies properly directed might have given them competence; but it is not competence they are seeking, but the one thing inconsistent with complete liberty, the power of choosing the time, place, and manner of doing the little work they choose to do. George Brine, as revealed in his letter, must have succeeded as a butcher, but did not want to succeed as a butcher, but as a vagabond, working, and working hard, by fits, when afraid of hunger, but on the greater part of his life loafing along, getting his bread by any swindle that promised excitement and daily change.

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* "The Russians on the Bosphorus." By Muravief of Kars. ("Ruskie na B éforie." Zapiski N. N. Muraviefa. In Russian. Published at Moscow.)

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

970 Whittington, Purdy—Captain.

FOR HAVRE.

799 City of Tanjore, Leslie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1258 Callirhoe, Irwin—Edward Bates & Co.
1891 Canute, Quin—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1001 Defiance, Angel—Edward Bates & Co.
1244 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

363 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—C. Rowjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

1091 Nonpareil, Johnson—Gas Co.

FOR BOSTON.

585 Duiveland, Graves, Farnham & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

915 White Adder, Harris—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

534 Bushire Merchant, Nacoda.
535 Kate Swanton, Nacoda—Shaik B. Allum.
705 Pheutee Allum, Rowe—H. A. Noormomed.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

107 Amazade, Nocada—J. Sewjee.

FOR COCHIN.

125 Kerata Roodreen, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee

FOR COCHIN AND COLOMBO.

110 Mahi, Nacoda—D. Bhicajee.

FOR TUTICORIN.

292 Australian Packet, Kerkhoff, Captain.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

266 Africa, Ranchhanpt—T. Topen.

## NOT FIXED.

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